The China Press
大陸報

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Weather

Fine and hot. The maximum temperature yesterday was 94.1 and the minimum 77.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 95.0 and 79.3.

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. E. of Canada, 6 a.m. Tuesday.
FROM U. S. and Europe. Str. Pres. Jackson, 2 p.m. tomorrow.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Angkor, Aug. 3.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Macedonia, a.m. tomorrow.

FOREWORD

WE have pleasure in announcing to our readers that beginning on Wednesday, August 1, we will publish a series of ten articles on China Trade.

These articles will be run consecutively every publishing day and the subjects treated will be presented in the following order:

1. The Native Trader—Past and Present.
2. China Trade and The Compradore.
3. American Firms and China Trade.
4. China Trade Contracts.
5. China Trade and Exchange.
6. China Trade Finance and Business Practices.
7. China Trade—Imports.
8. China Trade—Exports.
9. China Trade—Legitimate and Speculative.
10. China Trade—"Shroffs."

These articles had been specially written for THE CHINA PRESS by a gentleman who has been twenty-seven years in China and whose experience covers China's trade in all the principal Treaty ports.

With the publication of these articles we invite correspondence from the business community, foreign and Chinese, with a view to receiving such constructive criticism and suggestions as will tend to a betterment and stabilisation of the trade of this country.

The Editor.

Note.—At the conclusion of the series we propose to publish these articles in pamphlet form together with such correspondence as may be constructive.

SHANGHAI GIRL DIES IN SURF AT TSINGTAU, REPORT

Lack Of Information On Fatality Causes Worry Here

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Tsingtau, July 28.—Late yesterday Miss Evelyn Bates?" of Shanghai, was drowned on the beach here. She went into the surf alone and was knocked down by a wave and dragged into water over her depth. She could not swim. Her cries were heard by several foreign swimmers and they rushed into the surf as did also the sampan of the life saving service but she could not be located.

Later the body was recovered and was brought ashore where artificial respiration was undertaken under the superintendence of Dr. Weischer but all efforts proved in vain. An inquest was held by the British Consul Saturday afternoon and the funeral was held at 6 o'clock.

An earlier despatch to THE CHINA PRESS stated that a "Miss Boyes had been drowned at Tsingtau. Investigation here failed to produce any information regarding anyone of that name. The earlier wire stated that death was due to heart failure. Urgent wires sent to Tsingtau by THE CHINA PRESS last evening failed of reply up to the time of going to press.

No Passports For Red Cross Envoys

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 27.—The Soviet Government has refused passports to the delegates of the Russian Red Cross to attend the International Conference of Red Cross Societies at Geneva owing to the Government's attitude in the Vorowsky murder.

Warsaw To Have New Radio Plant

(*Reuter's Service*)

Warsaw, July 27.—The construction of a new wireless station, one of the most powerful in Europe, will be completed about August 15. The station will be able to communicate directly with New York.

Russo-Japan Conversations Again Delayed

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, July 28.—The meeting between M. Joffe and Mr. Kawakami has again been postponed, till July 31, in order to enable a study of M. Joffe's memorandum in regard to the conversations.

MARKS DROP TO 5,000,000 TO £; BERLIN SEES DANGER

Town Council Fears "Storm" Unless Government Acts

DECEPTION SEEN

Nation's Balances In Foreign Countries Considerable

(*Reuter's Service*)

Londn, July 27.—German marks are quoted today at 5,000,000 to the £. This is attributed to the enormous demand in Germany for foreign currencies.

The working-classes are converting all they do not immediately need into dollars and sterling. On the other hand there are evidences that Germany's balances abroad are still considerable, and America has an active trade with Germany, especially in cotton.

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 28.—A very gloomy picture of the state of the country, particularly the Ruhr, is painted in despatches from Germany as a result of the anarchy and distress produced by the colossal depreciation of the mark.

Serious fears are voiced that civil disorders will break out shortly unless something is done. The Government has ordered the military police and troops to be ready for instant action. There are signs that the workmen in their desperation are turning increasingly from the Social Democrats to the Communists, while the Nationalists are actively scheming. The Cuno Government's position is represented to be critical. The Reichstag has been summoned to reassemble early in August.

There are signs of revived activity in the Rhineland on the part of the Separatists. It is thought that they will try to take advantage of any outbreak of disorders in the occupied territory to proclaim a separate Republic, reckoning on the passive support of the French and hoping to rally to their standard the increasingly restive and strained population.

The English Liberal press openly expresses the fear that the French Government is pursuing a policy of protecting negotiations with England in the anticipation that Germany is on the verge of collapse and capitulation.

It is reported that M. Poincare's reply to the covering note accompanying the British reply to Germany requests information on several points.

Moslem Leader Sees Good Will On Britain's Part

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 27.—A manifesto by the Aga Khan, the leader of the Indian Moslems, which is being published throughout Islam, emphasises that the Lausanne Treaty reveals the earnest desires of Britain, France and the other Western Powers to be good friends with Turkey and Islam, and confers complete freedom on Turkey, the leading statesmen of which now wish to be on good terms with Britain and France.

He says that he is sure they will eagerly welcome renewal of trade and commerce. Turkey is on the threshold of a new era, and the Aga Khan urges Moslems to help the New State, which will assuredly become the brightest star of Islam

Catholics Lose In Dutch Elections

(*Reuter's Service*)

Amsterdam, July 27.—The elections to the First Chamber, which were carried out for the first time on the system of proportional representation, resulted as follows:

	Present Chamber	Previous Chamber
Catholics	16	21
Orthodox Protestants	8	14
Christian Historicals	7	7
Socialists	11	3
Liberty Union	5	1
Liberal Democrats	3	4

CHINA ASS'N IN LONDON ASKS NEW PARLEYS TO AID CHINA

Sir John Jordan Proposes Move, Burkill Seconds

INQUIRY URGED

Special Conference Is Needed On Tax Issues, Belief

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 27. A meeting of the China Association, at which Sir John Jordan was elected President, unanimously passed a resolution, proposed by Mr. F. Anderson, the retiring President, and seconded by Mr. Burkill, Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, urging the signatories of the Four Power Treaty at the Washington Conference to review the situation in China with a view to considering measures whereby China may be assisted to achieve national union, settled conditions and financial equilibrium, and declaring that these objects may best be attained by enlarging the scope of the special conference which will be convened to consider the Customs surtax and the abolition of likin, but, if circumstances prevent that body from meeting soon, the Four Powers should convene a special conference on the matter.

President's Ship Rams Destroyer

(*Reuter's Service*)

Seattle, July 27.—The transport Henderson, carrying President Harding and his party, rammed the United States destroyer Zeilin in Puget Sound in a fog. Both the Zeilin's engine-rooms were flooded.

President Harding refused to proceed until all the crew of the Zeilin had been safely taken off. The Zeilin was leaking badly. The Henderson was not damaged.

(BY UNITED PRESS)

(*Special to the China Press*)

On Board Transport Henderson, July 27.—President Harding today promised that in his speech at Seattle he would outline the Administration's proposals to relieve the agricultural discontent in the country, particularly among the wheat growers.

He suggested that he wond advocate rural credits to tide over the governmental purchase of the surplus crop, enforced lower freight rates, and governmental supervision or control of acreage in the future.

The President admits that the slump in the price of wheat was extremely serious and mentioned that he had received a communication from Gov. J. A. O. Preus of Minnesota, which is one of the leading wheat growing states, saying that two million growers would stop raising wheat and turn to the raising of other crops to insure them a living unless a remedy is found for the present situation.

President Harding, while still in Alaska, refused to heed the request of Senator Brookhart of Iowa, another great wheat growing state, to call a special session of Congress to consider the agricultural question. The question is admittedly one of the most important facing the President, because if he has any hopes of re-election he must secure the vote of the Middle West, the great wheat growing section of the country.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Ottawa, July 27.—The Prime Minister has telegraphed to the Minister of Public Works, who represented the Government at the reception to President Harding at Vancouver, heartiest greeting to the President, hoping that the international concord and goodwill of the New World may contain a note of helpfulness to the Old World.

They're Off—In The Race To The White House

Peking Day By Day

BY "QUI VIVE"

Peking, July 25.—"Every cloud has a silver lining," yes, even a political cloud. Dr. Wellington Koo's acceptance of the portfolio of Foreign Minister has taken a great weight from the minds of the few patriotic solons remaining in Peking. Party differences were forgotten for the time being, and for a short while at least Chinese political public opinion was solidified to the extent that it was highly essential that an incumbent be found for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who would not only be acceptable to the various warring political factions, but also one who was well and favorably known abroad.

Dr. Koo's record both at Washington and at the Court of St. James was such that he was undeniably the one man who could fulfill the necessary requirements. The Chinese were wise enough to realise that if a Foreign Minister were not chosen soon, the Powers would step in and make good many of the threats anent foreign intervention on a large scale.

The new Minister has wisely refrained form issuing any formal statement, only stating informally to a group of Chinese newspapermen that he believe that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be above party politics, and not lend itself to the various machinations of political leaders.

* * *

It was just the utterance that both Chinese and foreigners hoped that he would make, and both are united in the hope that he will maintain his high standard of ideals. Yesterday Dr. Koo called on the various foreign Diplomats still in Peking, and renewed former friendships. Since Mr. Yoshizawa, the newly arrived Japanese Minister, has not yet presented his credentials, Dr. Koo, according to the rules of official etiquette could not call upon him, but instead sent one of the undersecretaries to the Japanese Legation to inform His Excellency that he would be glad to receive Mr. Yoshizawa's credentials at the latter's convenience.

Instead of acting on his own initiative, it is understood Mr. Yoshizawa has cabled Tokio asking for instructions anent the presentation of credentials to Dr. Koo, but it is believed that the delay so occasioned is only temporary.

Ever since Mr. Yoshizawa arrived in Peking more than a week ago he has remained almost continually within the seclusion of the Japanese Legation, and, it is understood, has made an exhaustive study of the Japanese boycott activities along the Yangtsze and elsewhere. Several deputations of prominent Japanese merchants have come to Peking to give first hand information with regard to the extent their various commercial enterprises have been affected.

(Continued on Page 3)

Southern Troops Fire On American Gunboat; Due Apologies Made

Kwangsai Soldiers Shoot At U. S. S. Pampanga Patrolling West River—Details Of The Fall Of Wuchow To Sun Adherents

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Canton, July 25 (delayed).—Kwangsi troops near Dosing, up the West River in Kwangtung, yesterday fired on the U.S.S. Pampanga, while the latter was patrolling the river. The misunderstanding, however, has been cleared by the Commander of the forces apologising for the incident.

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Wuchow, July 20.—On July 14 as the U.S.S. Pampanga was steaming up the West River to Wuchow escorting lighters of the Standard Oil Company the Kwang Sai forces along the South bank of the River at Do Sing opened fire on the Pampanga in broad day light. Being unprotected and in the narrow channel of the river the American gunboat was forced to answer the fire in self-protection. A few accurate shots from the bigger guns silenced the rifles of the Kwang Sai soldiers as well as the big field guns.

Upon arrival at Wuchow the Commanding officer of the U.S.S. Pampanga demanded an apology of the Kwang Sai Generals in the name of the United States Government. On July 15 the Chief of Staff of General Shum Hung-ying's army called aboard the Pampanga and offered a personal apology which was followed later in the day by official written explanations and asked for assistance in arranging peace with the Constitutional Army from Canton which threatened the City of Wuchow and whose Navy under General Ngai Bong-ping was just a few miles below the City.

AMERICAN MEDIATOR

The local Defense Commissioner at Wuchow, General Fung Po-chob, also requested the Captain of the Pampanga to help in arranging peace in order to control the soldiers at Wuchow and to save the City from destruction. All factions seemed anxious for peace and approached Commander L. P. Lovette for a solution of the problem as mediator between warring forces. In answer to these requests the U.S.S. Pampanga under command of Commanding Officer L. P. Lovette, left Wuchow at 6.30 a.m. July 17, to convey to General Ngai Bong-ping who commanded West River Expeditionary forces, and was then stationed at Fung Chuen, twelve miles below Wuchow, the desires for peace of the Kwang Sai generals at Wuchow. Aboard the Pampanga were representatives of the Kwang Sai forces having as chief delegate Mr. Lam Chan-chai and Shum Chan-ngok representing General Shum Hung-ying. A written agreement had been arranged that all delegates were to be bona-fide representatives. General Ngai was to be protected in the matter of whose personality appeared before him aboard his flag-ship and he did not care to take chances of being caught in a trap by suspicious representatives.

At this conference General Ngai expressed his desire for peace and said that he wished very much to protect the lives of the citizens of Wuchow and the merchants as they were mostly from the province of Kwangtung, and that Shum Hung-ying was his only enemy. He freely described General Shum Hung-

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PRINCE OF WALES SEES EXHIBIT AS EMPIRE BUILDER

Will Insure Development Of Imperial Trade, He Declares

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 27.—With a view to enlisting even stronger interest of the press than already exists with respect to the British Empire Exhibition, the Prince of Wales as President entertained a small party, principally of representatives of the great newspapers, to luncheon at Wembley. His Royal Highness in his speech described the project as one of the highest Imperial importance.

The Prince emphasised that the exhibition had a definite and important purpose, fully worthy of serious and continuous support, and, if it achieved the anticipated brilliant success, it might well mark a new era in Imperial trade. His Royal Highness gave confident assurance that the organisation of the Exhibition was now on a sound basis. The Exhibition would be a great pageant in which the economic resources of all territories and peoples of the Empire would be fully illustrated.

Viscount Burnham, in his reply on behalf of the guests, said that the press recognised that the Empire Exhibition was not a business venture but a mighty Imperial ideal. The Exhibition would attract an unprecedented throng of Dominions representatives and the great Exhibition would be an embodiment of that ideal. He assured the Prince of the desire of the press to make it the magnificent success His Royal Highness desired.

WOMAN'S CLUB MEETS TUESDAY IN NEW ROOMS

Important General Session Called By The President

The president of the American Woman's Club, Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, has called a general meeting of the Club for Tuesday afternoon July 31, at 5 o'clock at the new Club Rooms, 66 Szechuen Road. As there is important business to be brought up before the club, it is urged that every member make an effort to be present. This is the first meeting in the Club Rooms and while the furnishings are not completed, yet it is an occasion to be remembered.

Preceding the general meeting there will be a meeting of the Executive Board at 4 o'clock, 66 Szechuen Road.

Says U. S. Should Have Joined Parley

(*Reuter's Service*)

Williamstown, Mass., July 27.—Mr. Morgenthau, the former Ambassador to Turkey, opening the Institute of Politics here, deplored the failure of the United States to enter the Lausanne Conference except as an observer.

He declared that it was almost pitiful how "Americans had to sit with their hands tied, though our eyes were allowed to see how the wily Turk triumphed". Mr. Morgenthau urged the United States to assume its full duties as a world Power.

Chester Papers Filed At Capital

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, July 27.—Copies of all records and official documents relating to the Chester Concession have been filed with the State Department by the Ottoman-American Development Company, the owners of the rights, who expect to start preliminary work on development immediately.

Tokio Language Officer Takes His Own Life

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, July 28.—Mr. Walter C Magoon, Language Officer attached to the American Embassy, committed suicide today by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. It is believed that deceased was suffering from nervousness and insomnia.

SHIP AGROUND

(*Reuter's Service*)

Rome, July 27.—It is reported that the Soviet Officials ordered the Hudson Bay trading vessel, Bay Chimo, to prevent the steamer, Iskun, from escaping, but somebody on board the Bay Chimo put the steering-gear out of order and she ran aground.

CARROL STEIN IS FREED ON G.$1,000 BAIL IN ARMS CASE

Alleged Gun-Runner Appears Before Commissioner

ALL ON BAIL

Hearings Postponed In Cases For One Month

Carrol V. Stein, proprietor of "Shanghai Sports," and said to be a military advisor to Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian warlord, was held in G$1,000 bail when he appeared before United States Commissioner Lurton yesterday charged with importing and keeping arms and ammunition in violation of the treaties of 1844 and 1858 between the United States and China.

Stein was arrested in Mukden by the Acting American Consul upon a warrant issued at the instance of U. S. District Attorney Husar, and brought to Shanghai for trial. The hearing yesterday was held merely to set bail as it is not expected he will be tried before the return of District Attorney Husar from the North. Stein is out on bail as are all the other defendants arrested in connection with arms charges including Capt. L. D. Kearney whose bail was set at G$5,000.

Mr. F. J. Schuhl, who represents Stein, Mrs. Stein and Mal Maloney asked that bail be given his client in the sum of $1,000, which was agreed to by Mr. Husar on behalf of the government. Both attorneys also agreed not to have a date set for the preliminary hearing pending the return of Mr. Husar. Mr. Schuhl also left yesterday to act as counsel in several cases at Tientsin and Mukden and as the defendants are on bail a postponement was mutually desired.

Related to the general charges of illicit traffic in arms is a bankruptcy action in which the firm of Kearney & Company has been brought into court. Some time ago on petition of Kearney's attorney, Mr. C. S. Franklin, an order declaring the firm a voluntary bankrupt was entered by Judge Lobingier. Subsequently Messrs Schuhl and Schoenfeld appeared and made a motion asking that the order declaring the firm bankrupt be set aside. A ruling sustaining this motion was handed down yesterday by Judge Lobingier.

TEXT OF DECISION

The text of this decision follows:

"On July 11 an order was signed adjudging the Kearney Company a voluntary bankrupt. The petition was presented ex parte in chambers in the midst of other matters and was not closely scrutinised. A motion is now presented to vacate the order on the ground "that no person was authorised by said corporation to file said petition," and our attention was called to the fact that the petition is signed by "E. W. Walduck, ex-manager."

"While it appears that notice of such petition is not expressly required, the order may, nevertheless, be contested and even vacated at the instance of a creditor for defects in the petition. A close perusal of the petition fails to show any corporate authority for filing it. Counsel who presented the petition stated orally that it was authorised by the sole owner of the corporate stock. But it seems that such a showing should appear in the petition and that not even the act of the corporate president is sufficient without such a showing of authority. As was said by Judge Ray in an opinion reviewing authorities on this point:

"The important step of going voluntary bankruptcy, ceasing to perform the corporate functions, and surrendering all its property to a trustee to be appointed by the court and creditors, same to be administered and distributed by the court, is one that can be authorised by the board of directors only, and the president, under the statute quoted, can only execute such a petition in the name of the corporation on being authorised so to do by the direc-

tors, managers, or trustees.

In that case an order was entered refusing an order of adjudication of bankruptcy and this is the order which we feel should have been made in the present case, especially as the petition is not even signed and verified by the president or by any other officer.

"The order of July 11, is accordingly vacated, but, as in the last cited, the petitioner is allowed to file an amended petition within twenty days alleging the necessary additional facts."

BY J. L. BUTTS

An emphatic splash in the Whangpoo at 1:55 a.m. disturbed the placid nocturnal deliberations of an Annamite policeman stationed at Avenue Edward VII and The Bund and he strolled over to look into the matter. Peering over the edge of the bunding he saw Dzau Lee-sung bobbing under for the third time, with an expression of surpassing peace upon his upturned countenance.

The Annamite reached down, entangled a few fingers in Dzau's hair and dragged him forth, spluttering indignantly. It was then discovered that the point at which the salvaged one made his plunge was within the boundaries of the International Settlement and he was therefore turned over to a Chinese constable pertaining to the more conglomerate community and trailed dripping and lugubrious away to Central station, where he relapsed disconsolately in a corner of his cell.

The cause of Dzau's despondency was revealed in the Mixed Court. He was twenty years of age, he stated, and by profession a bookmaker. Now in the making of books he was assisted by his mother, and it was this circumstance, Dzau deposed, which inspired him to do his brodie into the brine. Dzau's maternal parent, according to her son, was the large, sombre cloud which stymied the sunlight in said son's present existence. No matter how hard he worked or how adroitly he pasted, bound and trimmed the tomes, his collaborateur regarded his efforts with blighting contempt and kept up a continuous fire of slighting comment on his output, laced together with bitter remarks as to traits inherited from the other side of the family. And if it wasn't books it was something else, until life spelled nothing for him but trouble, trouble and more trouble and the quietude of the gently oozing Whangpoo developed into an irresistible lure.

Dzau was obviously hopeful that the Court would order him thrown back into the drink. But the Court ordered him turned over to his mother. Of what transpired thereafter no report has yet been made to the police.

JUNG PROTESTS

Jung Siau-doo, haled into the Mixed Court and charged with riding a bicycle along Park Road after nightfall without a lighted lamp, as prescribed by the city regulations, passed the buck to the Municipality.

"The road is in such rotten shape," said he, "that no lamp could remain alight. Mine was going all right until I struck that patch of highway."

Jung paid $1, and may console himself with the thought that possibly the sum will drift into the appropriation allotted to the P.W.D. for street improvements.

ERROR IN APPRAISAL

The stance of Policeman Woo Dzung-foo is like a Roentgen Ray and when he saw Woo Kho-ling, who is not related to the first Woo, coming out of a godown a few evenings ago he immediately stopped him and removed seven fox skins from the depths of his attire.

Woo admitted taking the pelts.

"They fell out of a bundle," he said, "and I picked them up. I didn't think they were of much use."

Useful enough to earn Woo three weeks' relaxation in the Ward Road repository.

Governor Entertains 200,000 At Barbecue

TRUE to his pre-election promises, Governor Jack Walton, of Oklahoma, entertained 200,000 persons at his two-day barbecue during the inauguration ceremonies. L. R. McCann superintended the preparation of the barbecue, over which a regiment of State troops stood guard to preserve order. Scores of old-time fiddlers helped entertain the crowd. Among the thousands of Indians present the photographer caught Chief Lone Wolf, Cheyenne, conversing with Pawnee Bill, famous as a showman and old-time scout. Three coffee pots, each containing 10,000 cups of coffee, furnished the liquid beverage.

Strenuous Competition By Local Firefighters Shows Off New Apparatus

Many See Competition Of Teams From Various Stations; Efficiency And Enthusiasm Impress Onlookers

While a large number of official and civilian spectators looked on, envoying the matériel aspects, marvelling at the strenuousness and admiring the show in general, the Shanghai Fire Brigade last evening ran off the finals in the Department's July Monthly Competition in Hankow Road, just to the North of the new Municipal Block.

The show as a whole was one to cause remark upon the efficiency of the local firefighting organization and though Central Station won both first and second place in the contests the argument was so keenly contested and so enthusiastically entered into that applause is owing to every team which appeared. Working in the restricted space which the municipal roadway afforded—it's a pity the show couldn't have been staged in more spacious ground—the motor trucks and their crews went through the drill with a snap and accuracy which in the estimation of the layman bystander aruges for modification in the insurance rates for this International Settlement.

The competition was a novel one for Shanghai. It consisted in the approach of a theoretical blaze by the new Cadillac machines of the Department, equipped with new light Monitors, recently fitted thereto and operating in progressive fashion as an offensive to the flames. Starting from a point on Kiangse Road, the motors dashed along Hankow Road toward the target, dripping hose en route. As the hydrant was passed a fireman flipped off, affixed the tubing and, by the time the machine was within spraying distance of the hypothetical flames the water was shooting through the conduit, three subsequent couplings had been accomplished and the nozzle—affixed like a deck gun—was spurting an effectual stream over the affected area. Target after target was overturned under the advance of the attacking party and, following this, the firefighters, under the rules of the competition, were obliged to get out and roll up their hose, complete their uncouplings and climb back aboard the apparatus before the whistle was blown. The machines followed up the fire, foot by foot and yard by yard with the spray going terrifically in a manner which should be particularly effectual in a Shanghai fire. And the rolling-up process was one which figured as not the least of the items in the competition.

CENTRAL TEAMS WIN

Central Station's No. 5 Team was the winner in the combat, completing the trial in 2 min. 35 2-5 sec. The team's laying-out time was 1 min. 11 2-5 sec. and the "make-up" time was 1 min. 24 sec.

Central No. 3 Team was second with a record of 1 min. 18 2-5 sec. for the lay out and 1 min. 23 2-5 sec. on the 'make-up.' A total of 2 min. 41 4-5 sec.

The other records were: Hongkew Station (with a first trial spoiled by the erronious arrangement of the targets) 1 min. 36 2-5 sec. 'lay out,' 1min. 18 sec. 'make up': total 2 min. 54 2-sec.—Yangtsz-poo No. 2 Team 1 min. 11 2-5 sec. 'lay out,' 1 min. 35 2-5 sec. 'make up: total 2 min. 46 2-5 sec.

Following the competition there was an impressive demonstration with the new 1,000 gallon motor pump, the most powerful in the Far East, which, from three separate nozzles, including one at the top of the extension ladder and two on the ground shot, at a pressure of 250 pounds, a stream which carried effectually over 350 feet.

The demonstration was witnessed by Mr. H. G. Simms, chairman of the Council; Mr. C. J. G. Hill, of the Fire Insurance Association; and Mr. Wood, of the Waterworks Company. Following the competitions Mrs. M. W. Pett presented the prizes to the winning team and Master H. Upton presented a handsome basket of flowers to Mrs. Pett. The prizes presented by Mrs. Pett included silver shields for the winning team and five cups to the second best aggregation.

Following the presentations the winning teams repaired to the Central Station mess, where they were congratulated by Chief Pett, who told them of the practical nature of the demonstrations and congratulated the winners on their showing.

The winning team was headed by Sub. Officer Watkins and included Assistant Station Officer Crickmer and Firemen Nos. 150, 95 and 346, with No. 87 as driver of the car.

The second team, headed by Sub-Officer Charteris and Mr. Pinel, included also firemen No. 196, 117 and 143—with driver No. 87 again figuring in the limelight.

Deny Spain Is Demanding Gold Boxer Indemnity

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, July 25.—It was reported in the vernacular press that the Spanish legation followed up its previous communication to the Chinese Government on the subject of the payment of the Boxer indemnity in gold francs by another note in which it suggested that if a satisfactory reply were not forthcoming the Spanish Government would take its own course of action. Inquiry revealed that no such Note had been received by the Chinese Government. A corollary of the report was that the Belgian Legation had likewise sent a note on the same subject but not so strongly worded.

As the matter of payment in gold francs of the Boxer indemnity is on the Agenda for the meeting of Parliament summoned for this afternoon it is believed that as most of the Members of Parliament are opposed to payment in gold there will not be present sufficient to make a quorum and so decision will again be postponed.

YU TAO HO IS NEW SUMMER SHANSI MECCA

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Fenchow, Shansi, July 20.—Yu Tao Ho valley, eight miles from Fenchowfu on a spur of the Red Cross motor road, is rapidly becoming a noted Shansi summering place. In addition to these who already own property such as Dr. W. B. Pettus, Principal of the Peking Union Language School, Mr. Jesse Wolfe of Tientsin, and others, the following are among the visitors this present season: Misses Louise McCoy and Ruth Carson of the Peking Union Medical College; Misses Anna Seesoltz and Martha Job of the Shanghai Y.W.C.A.; Miss Maude Russell of the Shanghai Y.W.C.A.; Misses Elisabeth Wright and Ella Hill of the Tientsin Y.W.C.A.; Rev. and Mrs. Harold Matthews, American Board, Techow, Shantung; Dr. and Mrs. Earl Burkey, Dr. Emma Martin, and Miss Evelyn Full of the M. E. Mission, Peking; Miss Rena Nutting, American Board, Foochow; Bishop Logan Roots, Shanghai; Mr. J. H. Geldart, Soochow Y.M.C.A.; Mr. A. B. Hurst, Bible Society, Hankow; Dr. Van Hensen of Chicago; Mr. Julean Arnold of Peking, and of course a large group from various points within the province.

Yu Tao Ho has become a Summer Conference center. A lovely, spring-fed mountain brook rushes down the valley and makes possible trees, flowers, grass, and birds, all rather rare in sunbaked Shansi. Attracted by the loveliness of this foothill valley the Provincial Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. Conference held their sessions here this year. The Y.M.C.A. Conference was opened by Mr. H. H. Kung, who came on the new motor road in the private car of Governor Yen Hsi-shan.

The Conference property is owned by the American Board Mission but is used as an interdenominational meeting place as is evidenced by the fact that a four-province general workers institute gathered teachers, bible leaders, and preachers from the fields of five denominational boards for ten days conference. Among the leaders were: Bishop Logan Roots of Shanghai, Mr. J. H. Geldart of the Soochow Y.M.C.A., Pastor Pao Kuan Lin of the Chinese Independent Church, Peking, Pastor Hu of Chang Tefu, Honan, Mr. Chang Heng-chiu of Tientsin, Dr. Liu Fah-cheng of Taiyuanfu, Mr. A. B. Hurst of Hankow, and Miss Chang Wenchung of Tientsin.

Peaceful Nights in the Hot Weather for your Baby.

'Allenburys' Foods for Infants

Entirely free from germs, they give complete independence of doubtful milk supply and their use is a safeguard against summer diarrhœa and infantile cholera.

Further particulars and 100 page booklet on "Infant Feeding and Management" will be sent post free upon application.

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Men and women who succeed
Have faith in themselves—
Faith in their ability,
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This bank has faith in you—
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We look forward
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All the favorite brands at prices that please.
Come in on your way home to-night
We can interest you
Order your cigars daily.
We will deliver promptly and your goods will be fresh

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QUIT is a simple, sure and pleasant method of Protection against these pests. A few drops sprinkled on the skin will keep them at a distance

QUIT is your safeguard against mosquitoes

75 cents, $1.25 and $1.75 per bottle
A. S. WATSON & CO.
The Shanghai Pharmacy Ltd.

What do you know about the MILK you drink?

THAT is a most important question—but one not easily answered. Most people try to judge milk by the cream line on the bottle or by taste. But the whole story of milk is not revealed by those two tests.

Spell it backwards

KLIM

FRESH MILK—POWDERED

KLIM powdered milk is a standard full-cream milk.
KLIM powdered milk is pure—or doctors could not recommend it for infant feeding.
KLIM powdered milk is of a uniformly high standard of quality—the same today or tomorrow.
KLIM powdered milk is fresh milk always.
KLIM powdered milk will sour properly for use in any sour milk recipe for cheese or buttermilk.
KLIM powdered milk is all you would wish the best milk to be.
KLIM powdered milk can be used wherever milk is needed.

What do you know about another milk?

Getz Bros & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.
Distributors

Agfa
The sign of Quality

Roll-Films

Free from halation not liable to curl. Highly sensitive orthochromatic emulsion giving sharp negatives free from fog.

BERLIN ANILINE CO., LTD.
BERLIN S.O. 36

FOR SALE AT THE PROMINENT DEALERS

Peking
Day By Day

(Continued from Page 1.)

ed by the boycott, which from all accounts instead of lessening is still being carried on with grim determination from Hankow to Chungking. It is stated that several of the Chinese guilds have adopted the most rigorous measures against some of their members who were found guilty of not living up to the letter of the boycott. The fact that many of the patriotic and influential educational associations of the Yangtsze Provinces have joined with the merchant guilds in the rigid enforcement has had an added weight, particularly since they have entered upon a campaign of wholesale propaganda not only against Japanese made goods, but against the Japanese as a nation. Thus far there have been no disturbances, except of a very minor character, and since the Japanese gunboat has left Changsha several days ago the Japanese fear of any further outbreaks against their nationals has been removed.

* * *

However the anti-Japanese sentiment in many of the Provinces is one of the large questions of the day, and Mr. Yoshizawa is doing his utmost to solve the question to the satisfaction of all concerned. It will be interesting to see what plans have been evolved by him for the suppression of the boycott, in fact whether or not the boycott can be suppressed.

It is quite possible that the question will develop into a much larger aspect, and that if the boycott continues unabated, Japan may take measures of retaliation. What these measures will be no one is prepared to say, but since Japan has greater vested interests in China than any other foreign country, she will protect those interests at all costs, since owing to the great depression in all lines of business in Japan during the last six months, the loss of her China trade, which has been conservatively estimated at Yen. 35,000,000 a month, is a vital blow to her industrial and commercial life.

* * *

Mr. Wang Keh-min evidently has chosen the lesser of two evils and has decided to remain as governor of the Bank of China, despite the protestations of Marshal Tsao Kun and other influential members of the Chihli Party. Mr. Wang's resignation was practically the sole topic of debate at yesterday's Cabinet session, and various plans were suggested to urge him to reconsider his decision at the eleventh hour.

Following the Cabinet meeting, Messrs. Wang Yu-chi, director of the Tobacco and Wine administration, Admiral Wu Yu-lin, Minister of Communications, and General Hsiung Ping-chi, Civil Governor of Shantung, called in a body on Mr. Wang Keh-min and tried to pursuade him to take office, pointing out the fact that on account of the approach of the first of the month, the usual government disbursements must be made forthwith.

Mr. Wang Keh-min was obdurate, stating that since the Directors of the Bank of China had insisted upon his remaining as Governor, he had no alternative.

There is a deal of speculation over Mr. Wang's successor, various political leaders putting forth their candidates with the most reckless abandon. In some quarters it is believed that Mr. Pang Shou-nan, the present Vice-Minister and in charge of the Salt Administration may be named Acting Minister temporarily in order to tide over the crisis occasioned by the approach of "Number One" Day.

Both Mr. Chang Hu and Mr. Wang Shih-yuan have been mentioned as possible successors. It is stated that Tsao Jui has urged Mr. Chang Hu to accept the post, but it has not been confirmed.

Australia To Spend £1,000,000 On Good Roads

A bill providing a grant of £500,000 to the States for main roads development was introduced in the House of Representatives by the Prime Minister, Mr. Bruce, in moving the second reading of the bill, said that the passage of the bill was being expedited so that the States could spend the money on necessary work rapidly. Roads were controlled by the States, but the Federal Ministry realised that means of transport were of national importance particularly in connection with immigration. The proposal was that the Commonwealth should grant the States £500,000 on a pound for pound basis. It was designed to extend present main roads and build new ones. The second reading was agreed to, and the bill passed through all stages.

Scottish Union Insurance Company Report Is Issued

Next year being the Centenary of the Scottish Union And National Insurance Company, special interest attaches to the financial position. The results for last year are now published and they show constant progress.

Trading profits of £311,000 were made, Interest on Investments produced £62,000, a revaluation of the Company's properties an extra £343,000, £286,000 was brought forward and a sum of £100,000 previously set aside for doubtful debts and excess profit duty is not now required.

Dividends have been paid of £63,000, taxation absorbed £112,000, transfer to Fire Funds £500,000, and a carry forward to next year £426,000.

The leading Insurance paper, the "Post Magazine" in its critique characterises the position as "one of admirable and consistent strength, arrived at by a vigorous spirit of enterprise blended with caution and foresight."

The local Agents are Messrs. Rayner, Heusser & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd.

Secretary Weeks Wants Bigger Army

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Washington, July 27.—Secretary of War Weeks has urged the budget board to sanction an increase in the army that will bring its peace time strength up to 250,000. The board is expected to oppose this despite the frequent criticisms of army men that numerous posts, including the Philippines, are undermanned.

Notice to Ladies

You need have no worry about your hair being straight and untidy during the hot and damp days, just drop in at M. Paul the Beauty Parlour, 36 Nanking Road who is the specialist for Nestle Permanent and Lanoil Wave.

The Girl At The Parisien

MISS ELVIRA PETTY

PERHAPS no greater favorite as an entertainer ever has been seen in Shanghai than Miss Elvira Petty who is the bright and particular star of the new bill that opened last night at The Parisien. Miss Petty is appearing in a completely new list of colorful and novel offerings bringing into play departures in dancing numbers that are characterised by unique of altogether exceptional costuming. It may be truly recorded that Miss Petty is presenting to all those who follow the white lights something distinctly new.

INCREASING IN POPULARITY

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We could use the whole of this space telling you about the goodness of the Hupmobile, but we do not have to. Ask Hupmobile owners, and then see us.

CHINA MOTORS.

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Player Rolls.

Their Melodious Rhythm Assures Utmost Enjoyment From Your Player Piano

For All Player Pianos

New stock of Latest Numbers.

ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

34 NANKING ROAD

PURE DRUGS PROMPT SERVICE

At the Sign of the EAGLE

SPECIAL

THIS WEEK ONLY

HIGH GRADE

TOILET PAPER

per dozen rolls $2.40

THE EAGLE DRUG CO., inc.

P527 Nanking Road Phone [illegible]

(next to Young Photo Co.)

French Wireless—News And Views

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, July 27.—The French press publish reports from Brussels which confirm that the agreement between France and Belgium on the subject of the reply to be sent to Britain, will be communicated to London on Saturday or Monday. Some newspapers announce that MM. Poincare and Theunis will meet shortly.

The weekly review of the Banque de France shows new reductions of Frs. 300,000,000 in advances to the States, and of Frs. 304,375,000 in the currency circulation. For three weeks the total of notes in circulation in France has been reduced by more than Frs. 750,000,000.

On the invitation of the Franco-British Association and under the auspices of the British League of Help, 150 British children, delegates from twenty cities of Great Britain, will arrive in the devastated districts in the first few days of August to visit the towns and villages which their respective cities have adopted.

The Franco-Belgian Railway Regie in the occupied territories in order to remedy the instability of wages caused by the continuous fall of the mark has fixed the wage of German railwaymen and helpers employed by the Regie in francs. The payments will be made in paper marks, taking as a basis the average exchange for 7 days preceding pay-day.

The Secretariat of the League of Nations on July 23 registered the text of the treaty concluded between Austria and Hungary relating to obligatory arbitration between those two countries.

Dr. Benes, the Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister, and M. Ninitchitch, the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, have left for Sinai where the Little Entente Conference opens tomorrow.

It is declared at Rome that the report of a reorganisation of the Ministry is without foundation and premature, and is attributed to the opposition of the People's Party.

The King of Greece has sent M. Venizelos a telergam expressing his gratitude and that of the nation for the services the latter has rendered on the occasion of the peace negotiations. The Minister of Foreign Affairs had sent a similar telegram to M. Venizelos.

The elections of the deputies not having yet concluded, the convocation of the new Angora National Assembly has been postponed until August 12. The Assembly will discuss the Lausanne Treaty at the end of August.

The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1=77.57 francs.

Peking Notes

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 28.—Yesterday's reception at General Feng Yu-hsiang's headquarters, in addition to urging Mr. Wang Keh-min to become Finance Minister, urged Dr. W. W. Yen to become Minister of Agriculture and Commerce concurrently with Prime Minister and also suggested that Dr. C. T. Wang should become Minister of Justice, General Feng Yu-hsiang Minister of War and Mr. Chang Kuo-kan Minister of Education.

Some of the papers state that they consented and that there was a Cabinet deadlock over the matter. This, however, was premature. Reuter's correspondent understands that none has yet accepted, though all are seriously considering taking up office.

It is believed that Dr. Yen and the others will eventually agree to take the posts named.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 28.—General Tuan Tsu-ming, the Kweichow Commander who is supporting General Yang Sen, has sent a Colonel to Peking to enrol recruits. It is reported that several hundred joined up yesterday.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 28.—In view of the reported panic at Amoy the Government has wired to General Sun Chuan-fang to return to Fukien to maintain order.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 25.—It is reported that Mr. Chien Ying-ching, the representative of General Wu Pei-fu called on Mr. Wang yesterday to urge him on behalf of General Wu Pei-fu to take the post.

MUTT & JEFF

(Copyright 1923 By H. C. Fisk Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

Paying Golf Isn't A Pleasure—It's A Job

By Bud Fisher

I'M A LITTLE LATE BUT MUTT TOLD ME HE'D WAIT ON THE FIRST GREEN! DARN!
THIS IS SEVENTEEN STROKES ALREADY AND I'M STILL ON THE FAIRWAY! DARN THAT ELUSIVE PILL!
I LIE TWENTY, MUTT!
JEFF, AREN'T YOU FAMILIAR WITH THE RULES OF THE CLUB?
WHAT ABOUT—SWEARING?
NO! ALL TUT'S MUST BE REPLACED!
A ROTTEN GAME, I CALLS IT!

News Brevities

Dr. Frank Crane and Dr. Henry Crane will be guests of the board of directors of the Shanghai Young Men's Christain Association and the National Committee of Young Men's Christian Association at an informal tea this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the guest room, 120 Szechuen Road.

* * *

Members and visitors of the Royal Asiatic Society are informed that in the absence of Miss Couling, the Honorary Librarian, Mrs. Enders, the Honorary Assistant Librarian will be present in the Library rooms Thursday mornings from 10:30 to 12:00, when she will be most happy to give any assistance desired.

* * *

Mr. Cecil Carr Russell, second officer of the s.s. Linan of the China Navigation Company, died on July 20 at Hongkong.

* * *

Judge Charles S. Lobingier, U. S. District Attorney Husar, Deputy U. S. Marshal Van Buskirk and Mr. Peyton-Griffin left yesterday for sessions of the American Court at Tientsin and Harbin.

* * *

Judgment for $30, a month's salary, and costs was given Satter Din by Sir Skinner Turner in the British Supreme Court yesterday against Mr. R. W. Davis, General Manager of the North China Daily News.

* * *

In spite of all the rain that has fallen Yokohama is threatened with a shortage of water, according to Japan papers.

* * *

The Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine will hold its fifth congress at Singapore from September 3 to 17. Papers will be read by prominent doctors from all over the Orient.

* * *

The birth of quadruplets is reported to a Japanese mother in Iwate prefecture, Japan.

* * *

Ling Shen, former Governor of Fukien, arrived in Shanghai yesterday. It is understood that he will be appointed Chief of the Reconstruction Bureau of the Canton Government under Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

* * *

General Ma Liang, former Military Commissioner of Tsinanfu, who went to Tientsin to consult General Tuan Chi-jui on the politicial situation, is expected to return here Tuesday.

* * *

Arrivals at the Astor House include Mr. W. G. Moore of San Francisco, Miss. A. Griffin of Tsingtao, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Weeks of Hankow, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Muller of New York, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Moore of New York, Mr. F. Priestley of New Castle, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Brown of Houston, Texas, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Montirth of Houston, Texas, Mr. E. A. Emerson of Midletown, Ohio, and Mr. J. L. O'Leary of Dairen.

* * *

The Swedish Commercial Attache to China, and Mrs. B. A Renbord, with their children, left for Dairen on the Sakaki Maru yesterday. Mr. Renbord is going North on business.

* * *

The Rev. Henry H. Crane, D.D., will occupy the pulpit of the Community Church, this morning, at the 11 o'clock service in the Columbia Country Club. Dr. Henry Crane is accompanying his uncle, Dr. Frank Crane and assisting him in his writing. Both of the men are clergymen. Dr. Crane, who preaches this morning is pastor of a large Methodist Church in one of the suburbs of Boston.

* * *

The Chefoo-Weihsien motor bus service recently added five new buses to those already on regular runs between Chefoo and Weihsien. The passenger traffic is rapidly increasing. The distance between Weihsien and Chefoo is covered by the buses in one day and a half. Tengchow which has been made accessible by the motor service, is rapidly becoming a summer resort.

* * *

Consul-General at Large Nelson Trusler Johnson left on the Sakaki Maru yesterday for Tsingtau with his mother Mrs. Jere Johnson, for a short vacation.

CLAY PIGEON CLUB

The shoot of the members of the Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club today is timed for 4.15 p.m. when the Canton Visitor's Club is to be competed for. This has been presented by Mr. C. E. Peacock who is on his way from Canton to Europe, and who is leaving by the str. Empress of Canada tomorrow. The competition will be held wet or fine.

GUNBOAT 'TSING AN' DESERTS TU; JOINS NAVY HERE

The gunboat, Tsing An, sent by Admiral Tu Shih-kwei to Foochow waters to attack Amoy has joined the independent fleet at Shanghai, not wishing to participate in any combat in which the provincials of its staff must fight on the enemy side. A conference was held yesterday between the staff and Admiral Ling Kien-chang, commander of the Independent Fleet, at which a sum equivalent to three and half months' pay for the ship's staff was offered and accepted.

Commander Chu Tien-shen of the gunboat yesterday issued a circular telegram, enumerating the reasons why he had joined the Shanghai navy.

The Tsing An has on board 250,000 rounds of ammunition, 80 rifles, one huge field gun and 700 shrapnels. Most of the munition is of Russian manufacture. The ship is manned by three hundred-odd officers and men.

LABOR'S STAND

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, July 27.—In the House of Representatives today, the Labor Leader, Mr. Charlton, outlined the attitude the Labor Party would adopt at the Imperial Conference and opposed the Singapore base.

PROGRAM GIVEN FOR CONCERT OF TUESDAY EVENING

The following program will be played by the Municipal Orchestra for the open air symphony concert to be given at Hongkew Park Tuesday evening, beginning at 9:15 o'clock:

1.—Marche Hongroise from "Faust's Damnation" Berlioz
2.—Two Fragments from "Siegfried" Wagner
a) "Life in the Forest"
b) "Siegfried's Song in forging the sword"
3.—Suite No. 1 "Peer—Gynt" Grieg
a) "Morning's Voices"
b) "Anitra's Dance
c) "Ases Death"
d) "In the Hall of the King of the Mountain"
4.—Selection from the Opera "Lackme" Delibes
5.—Overture "William Tell" Rossini

Conductor: Maestro Mario Pact.

Mexican Parley Deadlock Broken

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Mexico City, July 27.—The deadlock in the recognition negotiations which threatened for a time to disrupt the parleys, has been broken and the meetings are now proceeding smoothly. It is expected that an agreement will be reached shortly that will satisfy the desires of the American government with reference to the rights of American property holders in Mexico.

Asistic Fleet To Return To Manila

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Manila, July 27.—The American Asiatic fleet, which is now at Chefoo, is expected to arrive back in Manila the first of September according to announcement given out by Navy officials today.

ORDERS INQUIRY

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, July 27.—The Commonwealth Government has appointed Mr. Canning, a former West Australia police magistrate, to investigate the allegations of ill-treatment of the natives of former German New Guinea.

Guard your lungs

is sound advice, particularly to those who are subject to chills and colds. The pure cod liver oil contained in SCOTT'S Emulsion keeps the lungs sound and healthy. In this way serious illnesses are avoided. But only genuine

SCOTT'S EMULSION

THE BEST FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

Used in Hospitals and Sanatoria throughout the world.

MOUTRIE

BABY GRANDS

Unsurpassed for soundness of construction, beauty of design and with all the essential refinements of Tone, Touch, and Finish only to be found in Pianos of the very highest quality.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

37 NANKING ROAD

FIRE INSURANCE LIFE

A FIRE IN YOUR GODOWN TONIGHT! ARE YOUR FULLY INSURED?

Bruce S Jenkins

THE PERSONAL SERVICE MAN AT THE A.A.U.

CENTRAL 1044 15 NANKING ROAD

MARINE PASSENGER BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s. DE LECLERC Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W.3, London. THE TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS OUR PROPT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS

THE SUN SHINES EAST, THE SUN SHINES WEST AND THE XS POLICY'S STILL THE BEST

Have you got one on your Car?

E. SPARKE INSURANCE OFFICE } 44 Kiangse Road.

Agents:—**Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.**

Whose Assets exceed £2,000,000

A *real* cigarette

When we made Chesterfield Cigarettes we tried to give smokers the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price.

It didn't take smokers long to discover that Chesterfields had just what they wanted—

That quality taste of choicest Turkish and American tobaccos blended in exactly the right proportions.

You'll say *They Satisfy*

Chesterfield CIGARETTES

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO., U. S. A., Manufacturers

Why be content with an "ordinary" Breakfast when—

thoroughly appetizing and nutritious meals are within your reach.

HOW much more tempting the vision of having for breakfast, such excellent and such delightfully fresh kippers as you may obtain from our refrigerator, than the usual—shall we say "ham and eggs"? How much more satisfying—how much more healthful!

It is for just such specialties (to say nothing of the staples, Canadian Butter, fresh meats, the highest grade groceries) for which Dombey's are justly famous.

DOMBEY & SON, Ltd.

150 Bubbling Well Road Phone West 641

WHITEAWAY'S GREAT SUMMER

The Crowning Event of the Sale Season

SALE

Commencing

Wednesday, August 1st.

Genuine Reductions in all Departments

The whole of our stock valued at $1,000,000 marked down to

WONDERFUL CLEARING PRICES

Bargains in Dress Goods

" " Men's Wear

" " Ladies' Wear

" " Furnishing Goods

Surpasses all other Sale Events

Shop Early and Secure the Bargains

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH "WAYLOO CORNER" NO CREDIT

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

Southern Troops Fire On American Gunboat

(Continued from Page 1)

ying as "a senseless animal, and an enemy of all righteousness."

EASY VICTORY

General Ngai further stated that he could have easily taken Wuchow after the fall of Shunking city but he had hoped that the Kwang Sai men would retire to their own province but the next day after he returned to Canton with his navy he received telegrams stating that General Shum still was attempting to force his way through to Canton. So the only means to peace was to capture Wuchow and disarm the soldiers of Shum. He then gave his peace terms to the delegates in conference. General Ngai declared that he would protect Wuchow after taking possession. He said "If the Kwang Sai delegates here assembled cannot arrange to protect Wuchow from the rule of Shum, then I shall do it."

He insisted further that the soldiers of Shum Hung-ying were not to be supplied through Wuchow with anything, and added "If I fail to carry out these conditions, I will willingly die with all my men in Kwang Sai."

The delegates were further impressed that all the important forts and hills about Wuchow were to be occupied by the forces from Canton. The peace of Wuchow was to be guaranteed by the local garrison in Wuchow working in co-operation with General Ngai's forces but he insisted that all of General Shum Hung-ying's soldiers must evacuate at once

THE ARMISTICE

Under these terms the delegates were instructed to act. Captain Lovette suggested that as hostilities was actually going on a little way up the river that an Armistice of 24 hours be declared in order that the delegates could return to Wuchow and confer with the officials. It was agreed that 24 hours be the exact limit of time allowed, it was then exactly 9 a.m. General Ngai was positive in his position and declared that if the next morning at 9 a.m. satisfactory reply had not been received that he would order the two cruisers, (which had been paid to participate in this campaign and brought up from Canton for this purpose) along with my gun-boats to fight their way to Wuchow and calmly adding that the City might be bombarded.

Mr. Lam spoke for the delegates and said that he understood the conditions and would return to Wuchow with Capt. Lovette and try to arrange a settlement in the name of peace, respectfully requesting that General Ngai hold back his forces in the meantime. At this instance both General Ngai and Mr. Lam stood and solemnly expressed their appreciation of the service rendered by Capt. Lovette and the Pampanga.

On the return trip to Wuchow Capt. Lovette implored the gun-boats to cease firing and insisted that he was bearing peace terms from General Ngai and that the gun-boats would soon have orders to cease firing until further orders were received. Firing ceased and the gun-boats remained in their positions.

Arriving in Wuchow the delegates held a conference with the military officials, the gentry and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce. This was kindly arranged for in the offices of the Standard Oil Company by the local representative, Mr. T. B. Williams who extended the members of the conference every courtesy. All terms were agreed to at once but the military officials declared that it would take five days to clear Wuchow of the troops of Shum Hung-ying.

THE PEACE TRIP

The Pampanga was again got under way and went to convey this message to General Ngai down river. On this trip there were aboard the Pampanga military representatives, the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Guild representatives and others interested in the safety of Wuchow. General Ngai's reply was ready. He said if the soldiers of Shum Hung-ying have not left Wuchow by 9 a.m. tomorrow morning I shall order my boats to bombard the City. The delegates returned to Wuchow immediately A quick conference was held. It was agreed by the conference that the 3,000 to 4,000 soldiers of Shum Hung-ying's army then in Wuchow should leave at once, and be sent immediately up the Fu River.

At 1.30 a.m. the delegates asked the Captain of the Pampanga to convey to General Ngai the agreement of the evacuation of the troops but asked that General Mung be allowed to control the forts about the city of Wuchow. Captain Lovette could not see that anything could be gained by conveying this message to General Ngai since he had taken such a positive stand. He so stated to the delegates who immediately went ashore for further conference with General Mung.

The delegates returned to the Pampanga at 3.45 a.m and stated that all of General Ngai's terms had been accepted. At 4 a.m. the Pampanga left Wuchow with the peace delegates aboard and proceeded down river through the firing lines of gun-boats using secret signals that had been previously arranged, and reported to General Ngai's flag-ship that his terms had been accepted. This conference was held at 6 a.m. and at 8 a.m. the Pampanga was under way returning to Wuchow where the evacuation of the forts had already begun.

So on the morning of July 18, 1923, exactly at 9.17 a.m. Wuchow again changed hands and the Canton Constitutional Army forces marched in with flying colors on their gun-boats and beating drums and blowing trumpets by the land army, in peace entering the City without having to fire a shell!!!

The local citizens and the military forces are loud in their praise of the good work done by Capt. Lovette and the men of the U.S.S. Pampanga in those trying hours when the City seemed doomed to destruction and by whose good efforts only the city was saved.

BYE ELECTION

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 27.—The Leeds Central byelection owing to the death of the Member, Mr. Arthur Willey (Conservative), resulted as follows:

Sir C. Wilson (Conservative) 13085.

Mr. H. H. Slesser (Socialist) 11364.

Girls Lead Telephone Strike

Strike Committee.

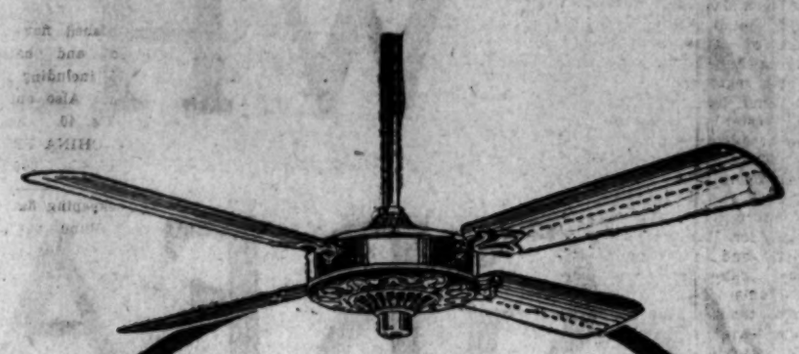
HERE are the delegates to the Regional Council of Telephone Operators who are managing the New England telephone girls' strike. In the rear row, left to right, are: Alice C. Gauthier, of Lawrence, Massachusetts; Margaret R. Hickey, Brockton; Julia S. O'Connor, President of the Union and leading spirit in the strike; Mary I. Brooks, of Boston; Alice C. Dineen, Milford; Grace M. Creighwell, Milford; and Margaret I. Quirk, of Milford. Front row, left to right; Mae Ross Milford; Kathryn A. Tobin, Boston; Eleanor O'Brien, Lewisten, Maine, and Margaret L. Sullivan Newport, Rhode Island.

New Commercial Firm Is Formed At Foochow

A new British commercial organisation, of wide scope, the Anglo-Chinese Commercial Company, Ltd., is being launched in Foochow, as will be seen from advertisements appearing in THE CHINA PRESS.

The firm is to be capitalised at Foochow dollars 500,000, divided into 75,000 ordinary and 25,000 preference shares of Foochow $50 each, the subscription list being opened as from July 25. The directors names are Mr. John Westropp Odell, of Messrs Odell and Co., Foochow; Mr. Thomas G. V. Blakey, of Foochow, and Mr. Albert Edgar Benson, chief engineer of the Douglas Steamship Company's steamer Haicheng.

The objects of the proposed Company as set forth in the prospectus, are to take over the trade connections and agencies of the business lately carried on by Mr. J. W. Odell, the sole proprietor of Odell and Co., Foochow, tea and general merchants, and to develop the same; also to take over the trade connections and agencies of Mr. T. G. V. Blakey and the business of the Anglo-Chinese Commercial Company, Foochow, engineers, importers and general agents, of which he is the sole proprietor, and to develop the same; and generally to trade as exporters, importers, merchants, engineers, and contractors and general agents. The tea trade in Fukien has favorable possibilities with the connections already established with foreign countries, and with sufficient capital could be developed into a sound and profitable business. This together with the export of silk, timber, metals and many other products of Fukien and other parts of China should present a substantial export business. Imports are also in great demand —such as flour, machinery, textile goods and many other products required for local consumption. Future developments in China in building and engineering and mining call for encouraging opportunities in trade, and it is the object of the Company to extend its operations in such directions as will cover the field of local demands. It is also proposed, so soon as sufficient capital is available after incorporation, to enter into the lightering and transportation business between the Pagoda Anchorage and Foochow, a distance of 14 miles up the river. Lighters and tugs of special design will be required to convey as speedily and safely as possible merchandise imported and exported generally to and from Foochow. This cargo representing several thousands tons per month is now discharged from the steamers at the Pagoda Anchorage and conveyed to Foochow by wooden cargo boats operated under sail. This system is considered slow, inefficient and unsafe, and the introduction of the tug and lighter system would, it is considered, be welcomed and supported by most Importers and Exporters and other interested parties. From the quantity of cargo transported at present at the rates prevailing, the prospects of a substantial return from this business are particularly good. From business now in view and from past operations of the vendor's businesses it is expected to show a substantial turnover and the Company expects to be able to pay a good dividend on its issued share capital. Mr. J. W. Odell has been connected with the tea trade and exporting business of Foochow for the past 25 years. Mr. Blakey has had import and engineering training as well as business management with good trade connections in Canada, U.S.A., Australia and England. The promoters are prepared to remain with the Company as Directors for a period of not less than five years. Although the Registered Office of the Company will be in Foochow it is hoped to establish offices in Shanghai and Hongkong or elsewhere when necessary.



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Westinghouse Ceiling Fans move a large volume of air with very small current consumption. They are especially necessary in stores, offices, banks, and theatres, where it is desired to provide coolness without disturbance

FOR THE HOME

They come in two sizes which are arranged to be adaptable to every size Ceiling. They are attractive in finish, clean in operation, so that they may be installed with pride.

At all First class dealers and Westinghouse Distributors.

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NOW SHOWING at SILBERMAN'S (opposite Astor House)

"BLOSSOM"

The World's Lightest Waterproof at the lowest price only $15.50 each

To those who have articles to sell in America, we place at their disposal our services and solicit correspondence. No requisition is too large—no inquiry too small—all letters will receive prompt and detail replies.

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Paramount CHINA TEA for 1923

Sold by All Grocers
The China Tea Co., Ltd.
SHANGHAI
PRODUCERS & DISTRIBUTORS

IN "PRATTS" we offer the motoring public a brand of gasoline that can be used with absolute assurance

Full power and mileage will be obtained from each gallon.

PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRITS

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

EMPRESS WILL TAKE MAILS TO STATES TUESDAY

Presidents Taft And McKinley Sail During Week-End

The next fast mail for America will be dispatched on the Empress of Canada tomorrow, closing at 9 p.m. for both ordinary and registered.

The liner left Hongkong at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and is due at Woosung tomorrow at noon. The tender with incoming passengers from the steamer is expected at the Customs jetty about 2:30 p.m. The Canada will sail for Vancouver Tuesday morning, and the tenders with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m. An extra tender, the Alexandra, will also leave for Woosung at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, and heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's godown before noon today.

Following the Empress boat, two President vessels will leave Shanghai for the States next week-end. They are the President Taft, for San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu next Saturday, and the President McKinley, for Seattle via Japan ports only a week from today.

With 1,600 sacks of mail, 3,50[illegible] tons of cargo and a full passenger list for Shanghai, the Admiral Line steamer President Jackson will arrive in port from Seattle tomorrow afternoon, and is to dock at the China Merchants Central Wharf about 2 o'clock. The liner will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 12.30 p.m. Wednesday.

The President Cleveland of the Pacific Mail is expected in Shanghai from San Francisco via Honolulu and Japan ports next Wednesday, and the T.K.K. liner Korea Maru, also from San Francisco and ports, is due here on Saturday, August 4.

Bringing mails from Europe, the P. and O. liner Macedonia, which was to leave Hongkong Friday morning, is expected to arrive tomorrow morning, and the M.M. steamer Paul Lecat, from Marseilles on June 29, will arrive next Saturday. The Lecat is due to sail from Saigon at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Khiva will leave Shanghai for London on Saturday, August 4, and the French Mail steamer Angkor is leaving for Marseilles next Friday. The Angkor will be dispatched from the S. M. R. Whangpoo Wharf at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, and passengers are requested to embark at the wharf after 1 o'clock. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's office before Thursday noon.

The P. and O. steamer Sardinia which left Shanghai on June 9, arrived in London on Thursday, July 26, at noon, and the Soudan of the same line arrived in Shanghai from Bombay via ports yesterday morning.

Indian Assembly Refuses Government

(*Reuter's Service*)

Simla, July 27.—In spite of strong opposition by the Government, the Legislative Assembly today passed a bill, introduced by Dr. H. S. Gour, proposing reciprocal retaliation for the Kenya decision against Colonials by regulating their entry into India. A motion by Sir W. M. Hailey to circulate the Bill was rejected by 50 votes to 34.

Business In U. S. Continues Active

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, July 27.—The monthly statement of the Federal Reserve Board reports that the production of basic commodities declined during June. Employment did not decrease except in some New England manufacturies.

Freight shipments were exceptionally large. The volume of trade was about the same as in May but substantially larger than in June, 1922. Wholesale prices showed a decrease, the largest decline being four percent in building materials.

DR. R. HOLPER, M. D.
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SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.
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DUPONT DRY COLORS

A new shipment has just arrived and is available by the pound or barrel.

PAINTS PAINTS PAINTS

A large and complete stock for all purposes is being sold at liquidation prices. Price list upon request.

PAINT WORK

Good work at reasonable prices, supervised by practical American painter and decorator.

H. B. CAMPBELL 20 FOOCHOW ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1892

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each
(issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each.

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1933 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 31st May 1923.

By order,

P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.

T. F. 176

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

Classified Advertisements

3 Cents a Word Minimum Charge 60 Cents

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, in central part of French Concession, near the Bund, desirable unfurnished flat of two rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Rental Tls. 75 including taxes, light and water. Also one large single room, Tls. 40. Apply to Box 1292, THE CHINA PRESS. 60823 J 31

TO LET, housekeeping flat, overlooking French Bund, partly furnished, consisting of two extra large rooms, small room, enclosed verandah, bath, kitchen, hall, servants' quarters. Rent Tls. 45. Furniture to be taken over. Apply to Box No. 1283, THE CHINA PRESS. 60805 J 29

NEWLY and completely furnished housekeeping flats, in a newly-built flat building, modern sanitation, separate kitchens, servants' quarters, also garages if required. Above Verdun Gardens, 449, Avenue Joffre. Call or phone West 3813 after 2 p.m. 60787 A 14

TO LET, nicely furnished or unfurnished flat, with verandah, modern bathroom, kitchen and garage, use of phone, from 1st August. Very suitable for married couple or bachelors. 44, Route de Grouchi, corner Route Doumer. 60781 J 29

FLAT to let, pleasant, furnished or unfurnished, bath and kitchen. Quinsan Road. Apply to Box 1274 THE CHINA PRESS. 60780 J 29

TO LET, August first, furnished flat of two large rooms, ground floor, with bathroom and kitchen, small garden. Adults only. (No animals). 12, Darroch Road. 60767 J 31

TO LET, well furnished flat, with kitchen, use telephone, facing South. Moderate rent. Also furnished single room. 34, Wayside Road. 60764 A 1

TO LET, unfurnished flat, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, near Carter Road, overlooking pleasant garden. Rent Tls. 55. Including lights, water, telephone, taxes etc. Call Johanson, West 2276. 60738 A 1

UNFURNISHED flat, two rooms, bath, kitchen, verandah. Apply 39, Magnolia Terrace. 60722 J. 31

YOUNG American couple have beautifully furnished apartment, two rooms, bath, verandah, to let, in private home. New modern house vicinity Columbia Club. Homeside cooking. Meals served separately if desired. Box 1222, Chinese Post Office. 60688 J 29

PROFESSIONAL

WANTED, teacher of Hawaiian steel guitar for young lady at her home. Apply to Box 1277, THE CHINA PRESS. 60791 A 2

ALICE CHANG, masseuse and manicurist, work done at her house or will visit customers. Apply EC80, Medhurst Road, in Avenue Road, Telephone W. 3611. 60757 A 1

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

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AMERICAN
DENTAL SURGEON
(NORTHWESTERN UNIV., TENNESSEE UNIV.
Phone C. 5071.
Opposite AMERICAN CLUB.
34 NANKING ROAD.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE to let, Tls. 45. Four rooms with kitchen, bath. No fittings or deposits to take over. 20, Dixwell Road. Tel. N. 684. 60321 A 1

TO LET, in good part of French Concession, well furnished, eight roomed, semi-detached house, with servants' quarters, garage, tennis. The house can be devided into two apartments. Rent Tls. 100. Furniture to be taken over. Address Box 1239, THE CHINA PRESS. 60670

TO LET, near French Park, fully furnished, comfortable seven roomed house, two bathrooms, two varandahs, servants' quarters, etc. Everything in first class condition. Furniture and fittings must be taken over with the house. French owner going home. Phone W. 1690, 636 Rue de L'Observatoire. 60710

TO LET, unfurnished detached five roomed house, attic, verandah garden, servants' quarters, garage. Western district. Rent Tls. 105. Apply to Box 1264, THE CHINA PRESS. 60727

TO LET, four room house, Bubbling Well district. Tls. 75.00 For particulars, inquire 40, Bubbling Well. T. F. 170

TO BE LET, four roomed houses, all modern conveniences, garage, garden, 407-411, Avenue Joffre. Rent Tls. 125, 130, taxes included Apply to Mr. M. Darre, 4 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. C. 5527. 60774 J 29

END HOUSE, five rooms, 38 Studley Avenue, garden, garage, hot water, system wired electrical heaters. Owing to illness, purchaser must withdraw option. Telephone E. 120, half furnished, 600 dollars 60777 J 29

52 Seymour Road. Seven-room house. Excellent air. Available August 1st. Rental T120 monthly. Apply C. 7311. 60743 J 31

TO LET, three roomed house, one bathroom, fully furnished. Apply 264, Avenue Joffre. Phone W. 1476. 60716 J. 29.

TO LET, from August 1st for 6-8 months, on Avenue Joffre near Route de Say Zoong, furnished house, five rooms and attic, three bedrooms, modern sanitation, servants' quarters, garden, garage, telephone. For particulars apply Sulzer Brothers, 4 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. C. 6512. 60706 J 29

SIX roomed house to let, French Concession, near tram. Complete modern sanitary conveniences, garage. Apply to the Shanghai Estate Co., Inc. 41 Rue du Consulate. T. F. 180

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOARDING houses for sale, two houses same compound, Western district, near No. 1 tram. Total rent both houses included Mex. $350. Twenty big rooms, six small rooms, twelve bathrooms, all fully furnished, three garages and garden, all Southern aspect, very large verandahs. Owner must leave, ill health. For immediate sale. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 1276, THE CHINA PRESS. 60790 J 31

CADASTRAL lot 3241, Western district, Land and house for sale. Excellent residences and garden Price T70,000. Apply to the Continental Corporation of China. 60744 J 31

FOR SALE, seven room house three mow of land on Avenue Joffre near Route de Say Zoong garden, tennis court, servants' quarters, garage, central heating. Price Tls. 30,000.—Inquire Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Phone Central 65. T. F. 190

HOUSE for sale, modern six room house, 3¾ mow of land, garden, tennis court, servants' quarters, garage. Rue Lafayette. Price Tls 32,000.—Inquire Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Phone Central 65. T. F. 191

SITUATIONS VACANT

NURSE wanted to travel to London with male invalid. First class passage in exchange for services. Apply to Box 1287, THE CHINA PRESS. 60810 A 1

NEW Shanghai manufacturing concern requires services of salesman. Must be foreigner. Moderate salary to start with, advance after proving ability. Man twenty-five to thirty years preferred. Apply to Box 1294, THE CHINA PRESS. 60824 J 29

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.

5 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.

Vacant one small front room facing South.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens

Direct Foreign Supervision. To let with full board, one large room with private bath; also one small room. Telephone North 482.

BOSTONIA

61 Carter Road.

One large and one small room, connecting bathrooms, now vacant. 55625

IS there a man who would like to share a down town cool, comfortable large room, with board? Apply to Box 1286, THE CHINA PRESS. 60809 J 21

TO LET, room and flat, modern sanitary, furnished or unfurnished. Cheap. Half minute from town. 96 Avenue Du Roi Albert. 60803 J 31

WELL furnished attic bed-sitting room facing South with bath room attached. Near Country Club. Full board. Single $125. Double $190. Apply to Box 1285, THE CHINA PRESS. 60808 J 31

ROOMS to let, with board, hot and cold water. 67, Range Road. 60793 J 31

7 Love Lane. Well furnished double room, with verandah, facing South, also one single room, private bathrooms, full board. 60792 A 5

CENTRAL, to let, a large well furnished room, with enclosed verandah and bathroom attached. Quiet locality. Good cooking. Apply to Box 1278, THE CHINA PRESS. 60794 A 4

TO LET, furnished large room, small room, closed verandah, bathroom attached. 19, Nanzing Road. 60799 J 29

OPPOSITE French Club, large bedroom, with private bathroom. to let, without board. Phone W. 617, or apply to Box 1279, THE CHINA PRESS. 60796 J 31

EIGHTEEN Quinsan Gardens. Clean, beautifully furnished rooms, private baths throughout, hot water, no mosquitoes. Best home cooking in Shanghai. Telephone. 60765 A 1

ROOMS, double and single, ideal for Summer, close to open space, breakfast if desired. Phone 2072, 1 Young Allen Terrace. 60742 A 3

DOUBLE room with verandah ($150). Single room, verandah ($90). Excellent table. Modern sanitation 85B Rue Bourgeat, corner Rue du Lieutenant Petiot. Phone West 3849. 60686 J 29

NEAR French Park, beautiful double and single room with separate and modern bath, separate or together, also small single room. French supervision and cooking. Moderate price. 227, Route Vallon, Phone W. 3125. 60697 J 29

34 Haskell Road, South rooms bath and verandah, $70 to 110 single, 110, to 150 for two. Excellent table. 60678 A 5

ROOM to let, in quietest, healthiest part Bubbling Well Road, with or without board. Charges particularly moderate. Apply at 14, Tsong Chow Road, behind Burlington Hotel. 60650 J 28

CENTRAL to let, single rooms, excellent board. Reasonable rates. 103, Szechuen Road, 3rd floor. 60649 J 28

ROOMS to let, with board. Apply to 122, Boone Road. 60573 J 30

AMERICAN family offer bedroom, sitting-room, bath. Meals served privately to one or two gentlemen. Cool house, large grounds, close to town. Not a boarding house. Apply to Box 1234, THE CHINA PRESS. 60658 J 28

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, from 15th August, small house or flat, three to four rooms, with bathroom and kitchen, fully or partly furnished, near the Quinsan Gardens. Preferably with small garden. Apply to Box 1256, THE CHINA PRESS. 60711

WANTED, unfurnished house, with spare ground over one mow, long lease, vicinity Hongkew district. Apply "Inquirer" 135A, Range Road. 60771 J 29

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG Chinese, with nine years experience in fire insurance, capable of taking complete charge of insurance department, seeks position. Good personal reference. Apply to Box 1296, THE CHINA PRESS. 60826 J 29

EXPERIENCED American stenographer seeks temporary position Apply to Box No. 1297, THE CHINA PRESS.

AMERICAN desires position as stenographer part or whole time. Address Box No. 1293, THE CHINA PRESS. 60822 J 31

YOUNG Chinese wishes to work for a foreigner at night for improvement. Apply to Box 1290, THE CHINA PRESS. 60820 J 29

AMERICAN, age 25, experienced secretarial, stenographic, general office work, desires temporary position, Shanghai or outport. Traveled extensively. Highest references. Apply to Box 1295, THE CHINA PRESS. 60825 J 29

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 65

EXPERIENCED Chinese at present employed seeks position as supervising salesman capable of taking complete charge of general advertising. Apply to Box 703, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 169

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER. Will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Translations in French, Italian, Spanish, Russian and German, done by experienced translator formerly connected with Inter-Allied Technical Board. 29, Jinkee Road. Telephone Central 2351. 60142

EXPERIENCED chauffeur-engineer, can made repairs, is seeking a position. Speaks Russian, Polish and little English. Apply to Box 1268, THE CHINA PRESS. 60746

YOUNG Chinese seeks position, eight years' practical training in electrical engineering in England and America, three years' experience as engineer to a leading local firm. Best references. Address Box 1280, THE CHINA PRESS. 60797 J 31

CHINESE with many years experience in general and insurance office work. A. 1. reference, seeks position. Apply to Box 1246, THE CHINA PRESS. 60684 J 29

GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET, godowns, situated at North Soochow Road (corner of North Chekiang Road). For particulars, please apply to The Wing On Co., Ltd. T. F. 156

USED CARS

FOR SALE, on account of owner leaving Shanghai, altered Ford touring car, Excellent appearance, electric starting and lighting, several special attachments, in perfect running condition. Splendid opportunity. Apply to Box 1267, THE CHINA PRESS. 60732

FEVERISH FABLES

NOW, DEAR, BE A GOOD GIRL GET ON YOUR HAT AND COME WITH ME TO THE GOLF CLUB - I LOVE YOUR COMPANY AS I GO 'ROUND THE COURSE.
WE AIN'T BOTHERED
6-11

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, small office room, on Avenue Edward VII, close to the Bund. Rental Tls. 25, including light, water and taxes. Apply to Box 1291, THE CHINA PRESS. 60823 J 31

TO LET. Offices with or without godown at 6, Szechuen Road. Rooms measure 15 x 24 feet. Rent moderate. Ready for occupation from 1st August, 1923. Apply to Mr. O. S. Lieu, 3 Szechuen Road. 60645 A 4

TWO offices to let, on the 2nd floor of our building. No. 50 Nanking Road. Apply Electric Equipment Co. T. F. 195.

TO LET. Offices and flats in modern building in most desirable Central location, two lifts, steam heating, modern bathrooms. Zylstra building, 27 Nanking Road (office on 2nd floor). T. F. 189.

OFFICES for rent: No. 10 Nanking Road, No. 15 Nanking Road, No. 17 Jinkee Road and No. 21 Jinkee Road. Particulars on application. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 65. T. F. 185

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T. F. 135

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AGENCY WANTED Hankow Import and Export Company would like to get into communication with some Shanghai firm desiring representation along the Yangtze Valley. Would also like to represent an Insurance Agency. For interview address to Box 1284, THE CHINA PRESS. 60807 J 31

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED to rent, unfurnished flat, two or three rooms, modern bath, kitchenette, servants' room. Moderate rental. September 1st. Apply to Box 1233, THE CHINA PRESS. 60814 J 31

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133. T. F. 2

STUDEBAKER SPECIAL SPORT ROADSTER, late model, overhauled, repainted, wire wheels, five brand new tires: classy car. 'Phone C. 402.

FOR SALE. One Cabinet Victrola, cost $200 and records, used one year, good condition. Electric chafing dishes, grill, toaster and percolater. Electric warming pan, sheet, and heaters, all 210 volts. One complete service electroplate canteen, new in leather bound case, knives, forks, etc., about 100 pieces. Quantity engineering books and novels, one Slazenger and one Davis tennis racket, nearly new. Please apply to Box 1289, c-o THE CHINA PRESS. 60818 A 1

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop, 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 74

I am buyer of old curios, foreign and Chinese, especially porcelains, paintings etc. If you have something for sale, please state price and where can see. Apply to Box 1272, THE CHINA PRESS. 60786

WANTED to buy a motor cycle with or without side car, in good condition, price reasonable. Address Box 1282, THE CHINA PRESS. 60804 J 29

Wardrobe trunk. Cravanet coat hats, bags, clothing and novelties. Lady leaving will sacrifice personal effects. Call Saturday afternoon or Sunday 72 Szechuen Road top floor.

TRIP to Yangtsze Gorges: For sale two return tickets to Yangtsze Gorges by China Navigation and Robert Dollar boats. What offers? Apply to Mr. C. S. Loh, Chung Foo Union Bank, Shanghai. 60718 J. 29.

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail, Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt will be returned by bearer.

*Name*_____ *Classification*_____

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THREE CENTS PER WORD PER INSERTION. *Minimum Charge Twenty Words*

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31	32	33	34	35

NOTE: If it is desired to use a box number please add 7 words: "Apply to Box ..... The China Press. All arbitrary signs, such as $—£—%—' (feet)—" (inches) etc., are charged as one word. Please write very distinctly.

Mills Here Continue To Buy Wheat In America

BY DAVID ARAKIE

The flurry of buying that was felt in Shanghai in the wheat and flour trades about a week ago has continued with unabated vigor and further large transactions in both commodities have since been recorded. From the time that prices in the Chicago wheat market began to come tumbling down up to now—a period of some 10 days—no less than 70,000 tons of wheat and 4 million sacks of flour have been contracted in Shanghai with the United States. The present figures indicate that the Shanghai mills have been buying American wheat feverishly while the purchases of Pacific Coast flour on account of the merchants here have gone at a fast pace.

Where prior to this activity importers found it difficult to secure orders for wheat it is now an easy matter to get such orders provided the prices are considered "right." And the most astounding part of the whole thing is that the bulk of the business in imported wheat and imported flour is going to the Japanese houses. The foreign firms have been unsuccessful in picking up anything like a decent contract. When it is stated that practically all the transactions cover cargo that has to arrive from the United States and not from Japan it is puzzling to every one. In our search for an explanation of this very peculiar incident a Japanese trader has replied that it is the result of specialisation. According to him, the Japanese are making a strenuous effort to capture all the important trades in China by specialised knowledge of the needs of the buyers and sellers, which accounts for the present monopoly of the very extensive sales they have made to the Shanghai flour mills and to the merchants. It may not satisfy all those seeking some light on this phenomenon, but the explanation of the Japanese trader is interesting, giving an insight into the developed methods of business that the Japanese merchants desire to bring into play.

In other words, since we recorded the first big wave of buying, no less than 30,000 tons of American wheat and a million sacks of American flour have been purchased. Normally at this time of the year purchases of imported wheat and flour are practically unknown, but owing to the very poor supplies of Chinese wheat that have been sent down to the Shanghai market by the agriculturists the millers have realised that it was unsafe to rely upon the indigenous source.

Conditions since the opening of the new season have been worrying all concerned in the flour trade, whether they are importers or millers, as the holders in the interior have remained indifferent to the voice of the chamber, with the result that all millers in Shanghai and in outports had been wearing gloomy faces before the big break in the Chicago market.

Consternation has seized the Chinese farmers and dealers, and already flour and wheat prices in Shanghai have commenced to come down. Holders of Chinese-grown wheat are displaying anxiety to clinch all purchases, and it is reported that arrivals will double themselves within a very short time. Already a very perceptible improvement is noted in the volume of shipments to this port from the producing centers. Even at today's receipts, which average a daily 5,000 bags, the mills would not all be able to work their plant. At present some ten mills are operating out of a total of 23, but with the shipments that will come forward all the factories should be able to get the steam up.

From G.$5.45 and G.$5.50 per barrel c.i.f. Shanghai, the price has gone down to G.$5.20 per barrel, which is equivalent to Tls. 1.90 per sack c.i.f. Shanghai. The quotation for Chinese flour on the Flour Exchange in Shanghai is Tls. 1.97 per sack, so it would be seen the imported flour at present is cheaper than the local variety.

Of course, in reality it is slightly dearer than Chinese flour, which is packed in 50 pounds, while the American product is packed in 49 lbs. to the sack. All the purchases of flour during the past few days have been in Club Straight, which is practically a replica of Shanghai flour in its color and ingredients.

The securing of supplies of wheat from the States does not by any means solve the difficulties of the flour mills of Shanghai, for the serious problem is how best to keep American flour from coming into the country. It appears to be a forlorn condition, for unless the milling companies here succeed in putting their products on the market at a price lower than the Pacific West Coast flour it might not be easy to dispose of their own manufactures.

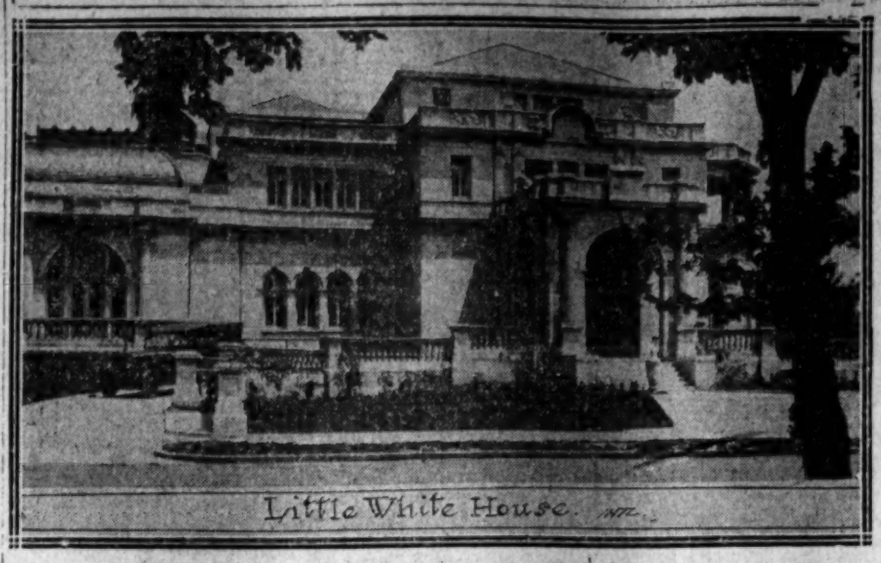
The paramount question is whether these flouring companies can eventually succeed in keeping out the American product. Although most of the mills have replenished their stocks this by no means is a solution to their troubles. If they cannot market their manufactures on the score of high price, then all this extensive purchases would not help them much. In fact, it would call for bank financing and payment of interest on overdrafts.

There is no gainsaying that the four million sacks of Club Straight flour that had been sold by the U. S. flour mills to Shanghai will cause a glut on the local market in the course of the next couple of months, when they begin to arrive here. It is very likely that the buyers anticipate that Chinese flour would not be able to compete with the other variety. It is an ominous situation for the Shanghai mills, and the trend of market prices will, no doubt, be watched with keen interest in the meantime. The salvation of these organisations rests principally at the present stage with the holders of the indigenous wheat. Although the rate of Chinese wheat has already declined to Tls. 3.43 per picul from Tls. 3.70 it has to go down much lower to insure the products of the factories being marketed with profit.

Australian Anti Dumping Duties

By proclamation in the "Commonwealth Gazette," playing cards from America have been made subject to the anti-dumping provisions of the Australian Industries Preservation Act. Wax vestas exported from Belgium, artificial flowers, gas mantles, and Mauser automatic pistol cartridges exported from Germany, as well as gas mantles exported from Czecho-Slovakia, have been made subject to the exchange anti-dumping provisions of the same act.

Official Residence Offered Vice-Presidents



THE above is the Washington residence of the late United States Senator Hendrickson, whose widow has offered the palatial home as the official residence of the Vice-Presidents of the United States. If Congress acts favorably on her offer, future Vice-Presidents will live in the "Little White House."

Admiral Liners Now Have Nurses For Kiddy Tourists

Mothers traveling with their children will be relieved of a great deal of worry and work if they travel on the Presidents Jackson, Jefferson, McKinley, Madison or Grant of the Admiral-Oriental Line, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mr. E. F. Townsend, Oriental Manager.

Mr. Townsend announced that they will devote their entire time to the care of children on the vessels. In addition to the nurses a portion of the upper deck on the vessels will be set aside from 7 a.m. until noon every day for a children's playground. The nurse will be in constant attendance.

Australians Beat Hawaiian Davis Player

(Reuter's Service)

New York, July 27.—In the opening round of the Davis Cup Competition Anderson (Australia) beat Dietrich (Hawaii) 6-1, 6-3, 6-3, and Hawkes (Australia) beat Eokland (Hawaii) 6-2, 6-1, 6-4.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1923

(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal between 4 and 5 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h, at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
0h. 43m.	10ft. 4in.	1h. 2m.	9ft. 2in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The night tides are higher than the day tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
		0	10

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
7.49 p.m.	6.29 a.m.	5h. 13m.	6h. 58m.	4h. 28m.	7h. 43m.

Mean Barometric Pressure.
July 29.69 in.
754.3 mm.

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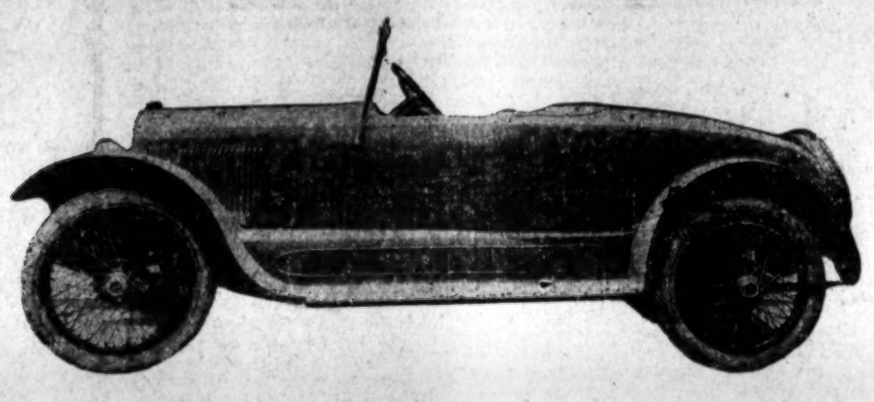

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"Make War An International Crime," Says Prof. Dewey; "That Will Stop It"

BY BENJAMIN STOLBERG

In the dim pre-war days the professor was regarded somewhat benignly: A harmless seeker of truth in library stacks and in the fumes of a test tube. Gently we mocked his supposed absent-mindedness and pitied his wistful lack of push in this workaday world of go-getters. But the war, and especially the peace, gave him his chance. During the war no branch of learning was too abstruse to form a martial committee. Every conceivable science and art mobilised to make it the last war. The dove of peace the professors dissected even more thoroughly. They served on the different peace boards as economists, historians, geographers. On the whole they talked more sense than any one else. But unfortunately the politicians would not heed their advice. After the doctors dissected the dove, the politicians tried to eat it and keep it. The professors, however, did manage to impress public opinion that knowledge is power. Indeed, today America seems to be drifting toward Plato's idea that learning should rule. The Government, the press, the labor unions, social reform and big business are all buying professorial opinion at a higher wage than the colleges.

Now one of the commonplaces in academic America today is that "the most distinguished figure in our academic life" is Prof. John Dewey of Columbia. But being a "pragmatist," that is, an exponent of the view that knowledge should be less of an ornament and more of an "instrument," Dr. Dewey is not satisfied with being a "figure," no matter how distinguished. He prefers to have his theories work and he knows how to do it. His influence on liberal economics and politics, on all kinds of reform movements, on labor, but especially on public education, is enormous. Among educators it seems to be a standing opinion that what he thinks today the School Boards all over the country will apply before long. He is a contributing editor to several journals. He is the author of widely influential books on philosophy, psychology, social change, education and ethics. His students and followers freckle the continent. In short, he is the theory back of a good deal of American practice.

Of late his main interest has been international behavior. He has somewhat laid off the League of Nations and the present world court, not in principle, not to give aid and comfort to Senator Moses and the other major and minor prophets of American isolation, but because he would rather back what he considers a more fundamental idea in the same direction. Now he is speaking and writing a good deal for the scheme to "outlaw" war conceived by Salmon O. Levinson, the Chicago lawyer, and supported by the late Philander C. Knox, former Secretary of State and Senator from Pennsylvania. Senator Borah introduced this plan in the form of a resolution toward the close of the last session of Congress. This resolution is out to make war an "international crime." It would have Congress just pass a law against war. Prof. Dewey admits that "the scheme seems too simple and thoroughgoing. It seems almost like a trick, a magic wand." Still every one knows that Senator Borah is anything but simple-minded. And Prof. Dewey is equally wary. He knows all the arguments against anything he's for far better than most of his opponents. "What are your reasons?" I asked him.

"The main idea," he answered, "is to make war a crime. Now we consider war a vice and a sin. We condemn it on grounds of morals and religion. Of course morals and religion should work against war. But that is not enough. Today war is legal. And we will never abolish war until we make it illegal, until we literally outlaw it as an international crime.

"Senator Borah prefaced his resolution with the bald remark that unless we ban war it will 'engulf and destroy' civilisation. I think that this is not at all an alarmist but a perfectly calm appraisal of what's going to happen to Western society unless we disarm. The world simply could not stand another international war, which is bound to be far more terribly 'scientific' than the last one, without Carthaginian consequences.

"There are several schools for the abolition of war. There are the gradual abolitionists. They are the people who believe in purely political efforts. They were back of the Washington Conference. They are always back of the League of Nations. Now they are back of the President's campaign for our entry into the world court. They are for all and any such international machinery, and I am heartily with them in spirit. They free our minds and speech toward international amity. They educate public opinion against war. And the new plan does not work in the [illegible] against them. On the contrary, it helps them by cutting across their schemes. Without it the League of Nations and the world court are too much means to an end. While [illegible] Manly of Harvard and Lord Robert Cecil are building the League by trial and error, France is invading the Ruhr and threatening the very existence of Germany; Poland does as she pleases; the Balkans and Turkey, or for that matter the rest of the world, never abandoned the war state of mind.

"Besides, those who work merely for the gradual 'political' abolition of war necessarily fall back upon exactly the same forces which in the past made wars—upon Governments in power. When the nations present their grievances before the Geneva or The Hague tribunals their swords are hidden up their sleeves to be used in the last resort. And the war breeders can always manoeuver a nation into a state of last resort. It is this final dependence on war which renders it perfectly legal. The Borah resolution declares war to be an international crime under any circumstances. And it has the added merit of being simple for a powerful moral crusade and profoundly logical in thrusting at the very heart of all wars—their legality.

"Then there are those who would eradicate war by first eradicating its economic causes. The more I think of this view the more fantastic it seems to me that international economic evils might be removed under the shadow of war. Besides, the enmities among the economic interpreters of social forces are even more bitter than international enmities. Mr. Gompers and Mr. Foster would both eliminate war by eliminating financial imperialism. But first they would eliminate each other. The different 'wings' of international socialism never tire of blaming capitalism for all wars, but hate each other even more than they hate capitalism. When Mr. Norman Angell's celebrated book on 'The Great Illusion' first appeared, everybody agreed with him that in a war between industrial nations the combatants would be shooting into their own investment, which they later on did. Economic motives may be the most powerful indirect causes of war, but the direct cause is always legalised militarism.

"Hence Senator Borah would abolish war just as we abolished the duel. We no longer resent affronts to our 'honor' with the sword or a bullet, for duelling is illegal. Now the civil law permits violence only in actual self-defense, a right which is inherent in all jurisprudence. And of course that right would hold good when a nation is being literally invaded.

"Accordingly the Borah resolution holds it to be 'the view of the Senate of the United States that war between nations should be outlawed as an institution . . . by making it a public crime under the law of nations, and that every nation should be encouraged by solemn agreement or treaty to bind itself to indict and punish its international war breeders or instigators and war profiteers under powers similar to those conferred upon our Congress.'

"Such outlawry of war would transfer the legal, and thereby the moral and social, position of militarism to pacifism. I could not improve upon the language of a recent editorial comment upon this resolution in The World: 'Under it the law would be on the side of the pacifist, and with it all the moral, patriotic and emotional support that comes from being on the side which is upholding the law.'

"And here is the constructive gist of the Borah plan: 'That a judicial substitute for war should be created (or, if existing in part, adapted and adjusted) in the form or nature of an international court, modelled on our Federal Supreme Court in its jurisdiction over controversies between our sovereign States . . . and to have the same power for the enforcement of its decrees as our Federal Supreme Court.' Please note that our Supreme Court is not an impartial arbitrator but a court of last appeal. In other words, war between the American States is illegal.

"There comes a time when a social evil endangers the whole social structure to such a degree that unless it be struck at its roots the very existence of that society is in danger. War is just such a danger to modern civilisation. Complexly graduated and highly rationalised schemes for the amelioration of war without the aid of a drastic faith in the need of its quick abolition will not save us. While we debate, wars are upon us. And as long as war is considered as anything but an international crime, moral conviction has no channels of operating against it."

"But supposing France"—I began. However, before I framed my objection I vaguely felt that hypothetical questions would abolish the Borah resolution before it had a chance to abolish their legality, we are sure to have some of our presuppositions true. Don't train our minds to fall prey to the militarists. Switch it on to the new plan. Do you ever 'suppose' that New York will go to war with New Jersey?"

I saw the point. Momentarily I felt the elation of a new state of mind. In fact I should have gladly enlisted in the new cause.

Don't blame it on the climate in China if you do not feel as well as you wish to. If you feel physically or mentally tired, it proves that your diet is not properly balanced. Try a cup of OVOMALTINE with or between your meals, get a tin TO-DAY from your chemist or storekeeper.

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SHANGHAI ——— HANKOW

Why They Love Henry

Collier's weekly has lately been taking a poll of the Presidential preference of its readers, procured through a house-to-house personal canvass. There is no reason to believe that subscribers to this periodical contain an unduly large proportion of chronically discontented folk; yet among the 125,000 persons thus far interviewed, Henry Ford is by far the most popular candidate. He beats President Harding by 22,000 votes and is favored by nearly three times as many persons as the third candidate, William G. McAdoo. Not only is this true, but he has captured all the doubtful states, and many which are supposedly rock-ribbed Republican.

This poll is only the most recent and most tangible of a score of evidences that the Ford boom is, without exception, the most serious political phenomenon in the country today. For months the Washington correspondents have been writing dispatches to the effect that politicians who under-rate his strength are due for the surprise of their lives next year. Attempts have been made, not very successfully, to prove that the entire Ford automobile selling organisation is being used to further his political plans. The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in convention at Atlantic City, voted the other day that Ford is the best advertised individual in America, though at least 99 percent of his publicity comes to him without his lifting a finger to seek it. A man who recently walked twice across the continent, from New York to San Francisco and back, made a point of staying overnight in farmhouses whenever possible, and reports that practically without exception his hosts regarded Ford as the greatest man in the country and the best available presidential timber.

What is the meaning of this extraordinary national popularity—a popularity which, despite the suspicions of the New York Tribune, is almost entirely spontaneous in character? On the face of the facts, it might be supposed that Ford would be the country's best-hated citizen, instead of her most popular son. He is very near to being the richest man in the world, if he does not actually occupy that place; and everyone knows how democracy hates a multi-millionaire. He is rapidly extending his material holdings in the United States, by his purchase of coal mines, hydo-electric power sources raw materials and subsidiary factories, until he is in a fair way to achieve that economic dominance which Stinnes is trying to attain in Germany—a thing about as anti-democratic as could well be imagined. Mr. Ford, moreover, belongs to the hated class of factory owners; and while he startled the country with a $5 a day wage some years ago when that was better than the average pay, it is not on record that his employees find life one beautiful sweet song, by any means. Indeed, for some years he has inflicted upon them a type of welfare work and paternalistic supervision of their morals which is invariably made the subject of bitter criticism when other capitalists—such as John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for instance—engage in it. A Ford factory is said to have been moved from one English city to another because the inhabitants of the former refused to have his agents "sticking their noses into people's private affairs."

Finally, nothing is supposed to hurt a man's political chances so much as his becoming a laughing stock before the whole country; and Ford has done this in abundance. The exploit of the peace ship would have been sufficient to finish the career of any ordinary man. The main product of Mr. Ford's factories is an automobile which for years led even prohibition as the chief theme of American humor. His testimony on the witness stand in the Chicago Tribune libel suit was of a character which, to put it with the utmost mildness, few public men could have survived.

In our opinion there are three chief reasons for the public's refusal to allow any of these considerations to wean its affections from the king of the flivvers. The first, no doubt, is the dwindling prestige of the two major political parties and the men who run them. The country as a whole, and the farmers of the Middle West in particular, have reached a state which almost deserves to be characterised as desperation. It is commonly felt that hardly anyone could make a worse mess of affairs than now exists. This condition of discontent goes far deeper than the Ford presidential boom, and may have results more calamitous than putting him in the White House.

A second factor, without doubt, is the skill and fervor with which Ford utters the shibboleths of the mob against the very class of which he is the most conspicuous example. He berates "the big interests" as though he were not, in his own name, one of the biggest. For enormous numbers of Americans, such phrases as he uses have become the center of a sentimental complex: these persons react instinctively on hearing them, just as almost all of us react to the mention of the Star Spangled Banner, the Declaration of Independence, the Blue and the Gray. Ford—perhaps in good faith—thus succeeds remarkable in running with the hare and riding with the hounds.

More important than either of these reasons for his popularity is one which strikes its roots deep into the soil of American character. Our people believe in democracy, but not in equalitarianism—and certainly not in that "leveling down" process which is the basis of European communism. Provided a man obeys the rules of the game, we do not care how large is the personal fortune he derives from his efforts. Ford has made his money by delivering an honest product at a low price; he started in the conventional American way as a poor boy; as his supporters point out, he worked nights on his engine for months and years, while he earned his living in the daytime as a salaried employee of someone else. In short, he has fulfilled the American formula in its most decent terms: he has got ahead by his own industry, inventiveness and sagacity and has done so, not at the expense of his fellow men, but by supplying human wants, wants partially created by himself. Incidentally, his action has made him the chief contributor to an amazing alteration in our civilisation which is qpite generally regarded as being for the better, and as therefore entitling him to admiration as a benefactor of mankind.

Even if the qualities in Ford which make him admired be taken at their face value, they of course in no way guarantee that he would be a desirable President of the United States. Indeed, the contrary is almost certainly true. There are intelligent men who favor his candidacy because they believe our whole governmental machinery needs to be shaken up and drastically altered, and they think Ford's incumbency would make this inevitable. Such reasoning, however, is too sophisticated for the average citizen. He sees Ford as a sort of enlarged crayon portrait of himself; the man who is able to fulfill his own suppressed desires, who has achieved enormous riches, fame and power without departing from the pioneer-and-homespun tradition. Therefore he loves Henry; and is determined to vote for him next year, if he can get the chance. —The New RepubRlic.

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Alleged Monarchist Plot Found

Duke of Orleans

TURMOIL in Paris has followed the discovery of an alleged monarchist plot to overthrow the French Republic. Following outrages perpetrated in the French capital by a secret organisation known as "Peddlers of the King," M. Maunroy, Minister of the Interior, announced in the Chamber of Deputies that proofs were in hand of the activities of a royalist organisation, spread throughout France, directed against the life of the Republic. The royalists, it was stated, have planned to place Louis Philip Robert, Duke of Orleans and Pretender to the French crown, upon the throne yielded in 1671 by Napoleon III, with the title of Philip VII. The Duke is a member of the Bourbon family and is in exile in Belgium.

Wheels

BY DR. CH. FLEISCHER

"Wheels" we have, but we don't use them.

Clogged, slow-moving, even motionless, many of the wheels of our mental machinery might as well not be in our heads for all that they contribute toward our thinking.

Sir Arthur Keither, one of the most brilliant scientists of today, had something to say recently on this subject.

Tell it not to Mr. Bryan—defender of the faith in 'keeping' us monkeys—Sir Arthur's theme was "The Machinery of Human Evolution." His study is the brain. He says:

"I do not think that one person in fifty uses his brain to half its capacity. In fact, I would say that most of us have more brains than we know what to do with."

Sir Arthur probably inclines chivalrously to the side of mercy. There is probably not one person living that uses his brain to half its capacity.

* * *

Since we are all blameworthy herein and we differ only in degrees of ignorance we can start together in the effort to reform this brain-lazy world.

As usual in this process of reform, it is best to begin with yourself. A harder job, but the only one of whose success you can make reasonably sure.

First, then, shake yourself, wake yourself, become alive to Life!

What do you think of the Universe?

Develop an active interest in your surroundings, your home, your city, your State, your nation and the world.

All the problems, little and big, are YOUR problems. Do not shirk them. Try to solve them.

As though upon YOUR solution depended the salvation of the world.

Perhaps it does! WHO can tell which individual, private opinion finally makes that dominant Public Opinion that is the ultimate ruler of mankind?

* * *

Don't do your "thinking" at second hand. That is using the other fellow's brain, not your own. No growth in merely stealing your thoughts.

If coal or sugar shortage threatens, find out all you can. After much investigation and reading, well-diluted with your own thinking, come to your own conclusion.

When the League of Nations or the League's Court becomes a national and an international problem, do not accept your opinion ready-made by some worshipful, visiting Lord or some snobbish, home-grown sentimentalist, or some self-seeking international banker.

Use your own brain to think it out! Your decision may fix the fate of America and the world for a century.

* * *

The same thing, of course, holds of your own affairs. Your brain can organise your life.

In all things, big and little, use your brain. This is not a matter of schooling and intellect, but of intelligence and horse sense.

We underthink. We underbreathe. We overeat.

Come, then, eat less, breathe more, turn the mind's wheels with a will.

Brain, like muscle, grows with use.

Summer Salads

Orange Salad.—Take two sweet oranges, and remove all the white pith; then divide them in natural sections, and take out the seeds. Put the pieces in a salad bowl. Now add salad oil and vinegar, and mix all lightly together.

A Simple Dressing for Salads.—Take two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, one teaspoonful of vinegar, one saltspoonful of made mustard, one saltspoonful of salt, a good pinch of pepper. Mix the vinegar and seasoning together in a small basin. Add the oil, drop by drop, rubbing it in well with a small wooden spoon.

Mixed Salad.—Take a variety of vegetables, according to the season—lettuce, tomatoes, spring onions, cucumber, celery, mustard and cress, radishes, and small pieces of cooked carrot and turnip. Wash and shred the lettuce, peel and slice tomatoes, onions, and cucumbers, shred the celery, wash carefully the mustard and cress, and mix all together; add the dressing, and garnish to taste

Green Pea Salad.—Take ½lb. of cooked potatoes, ½lb. of cooked green peas (weighed after shelling), one lettuce, a good handful of mustard and cress. Slice the potatoes. Cook the peas till tender. Mix well with the potatoes and mustard and cress. Pour over all half a packet of ready-made moyonnaise (or a little of any salad dressing), and then decorate the dish with the lettuce.

Cucumber Salad.—Cucumber, white pepper, salt, two or three onions, salad dressing. Choose a fresh, green, and firm cucumber. Peel and slice it as thin as possible. When doing this always commence at the thick end and slice towards the stalk, otherwise the cucumber is inclined to have a very bitter taste. Lay these slices on a plate with the onions, washed and thinly sliced, and sprinkle them rather liberally with salt. Cover with another plate, stand for half-an-hours, and then pour off all the water. Arrange the slices neatly in a salad dish, and pour the dressing over.

Orange and Date Salad.—Take two sweet oranges, ½lb. dates, 2 tablespoonfuls salad oil, one tablespoonful lemon juice, salt, one lettuce, one tablespoonful chopped walnuts. Soak the dates in boiling water for a few minutes, then drain them and wipe them dry. When cold, remove the stones, and cut the dates in slices. Pour the salad oil over the dates, sprinkle them with a little salt, then add the lemon juice and mix together. Peel the oranges and remove all the white pith; then cut them in small and very thin slices, and take out the seeds. Mix the oranges with the dates, and arrange neatly on small lettuce leaves, sprinkling the chopped nuts over.

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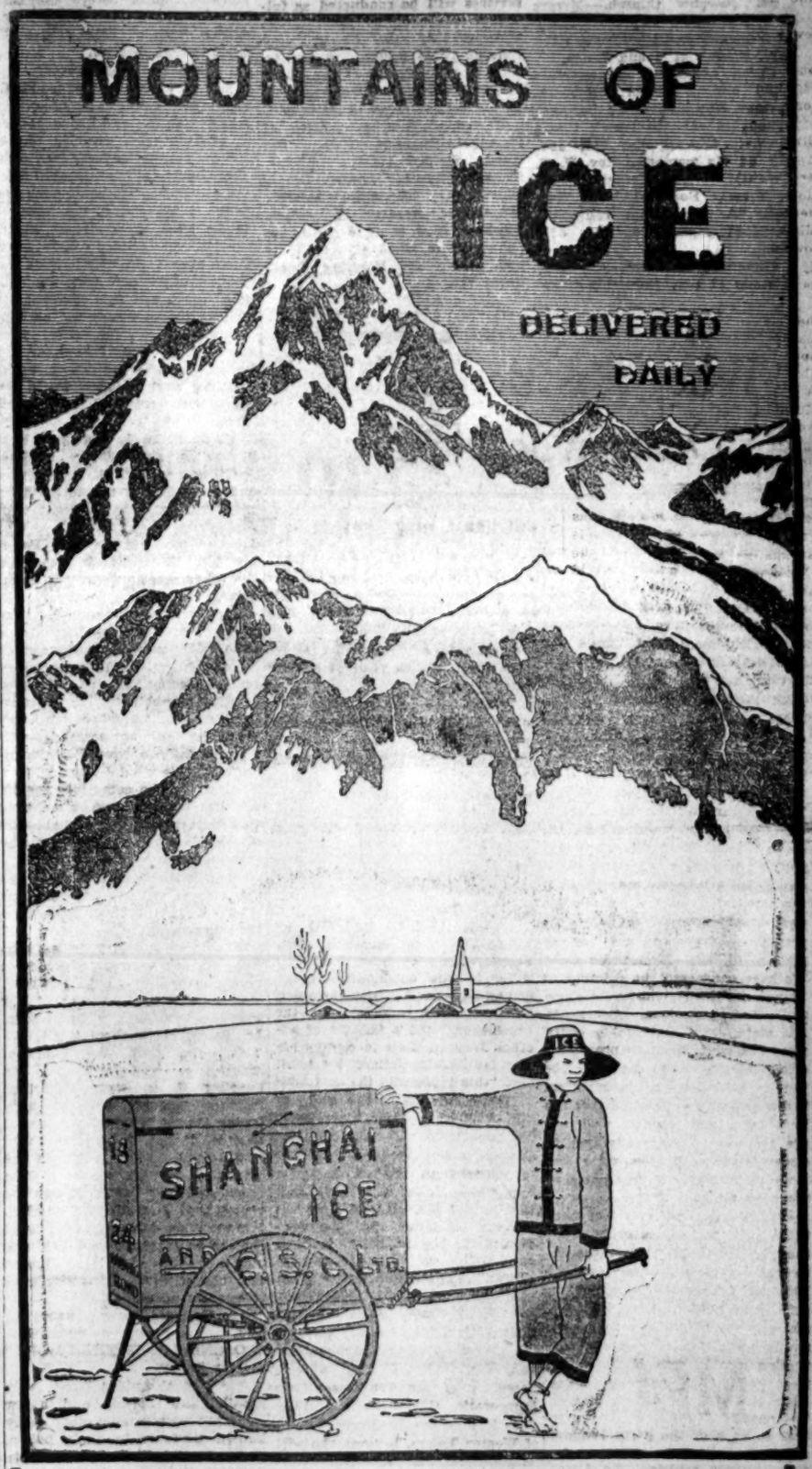

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Weather

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MARRIAGE

KATZ-SHPUNT. On July 29th 1923, at Synagogue Chel Rachel by Rabbi W. Hirsch, William Katz to Nadia Shpunt.

60815 J 29

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Psalm 47; Lloyd in E. flat; Lessons: Wisdom xi, 21 xii, 2, Luke i, 1-25; Anthem: "Praise to the Lord the Almighty," Stanford; Hymns 37, 281, 588. Preacher: The Rev. W. J. Wallace, M.A. 11.45 a.m. Holy Communion. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 48; Lessons: Wisdom xii, 12-21, Matth. xi; Hymns 230, 247, 261, 27; Preacher: The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A. 8 p.m. Service for sailors and seamen; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. No sermon. At 5 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—10.30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "Thoughts and the man"; Chant 61 v.v. 1-7; Hymns 519, 507, 423, 63 (In memorian Rev. H. K. Wright). 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "A pioneer in religion"; Chant 67; Hymns 18, 426, 327, 550.

Community Church.—Morning Worship 11 a.m. Columbia Country Club (Zikawei Car No. 2 as far as Route Doumer.) Rev. Henry H. Crane, of Boston, Mass., will preach. Special music by the choir. Song Service 5 p.m. in the gymnasium of the new Navy Y.M.C.A.—corner of Hongkong and Szechuen Roads; the pastor, Rev. Clifford Merril Drury, will preach; Subject: "Religion? Morality? Or Both?" The choir will sing an anthem. Preceding the service the members of the Governing Board will meet with those who expect to join the church on confession of faith on August 5.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) (corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services will be conducted as follows: 11 a.m. by Rev. G. W. Sheppard of the British and Foreign Bible Society. 6 p.m. by Rev. G. Cecil-Smith of the China Inland Mission. Children's service in the school room at 11 a.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall. The Bund. Sunday service 11 a.m. Subject: "Truth." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Who Will Be The Democratic Nominee?

The one best way to find out who will be nominated for President on the Republican and Democratic tickets next year would, of course, be to ask the delegates of the two big party conventions, who, however, have not yet been chosen. No one, in fact, knows who the delegates will be, yet every one knows that they will be chosen from the party leaders in nation, State, city and county. A comparatively simple way, therefore, to find the views of the delegates is to canvass the entire class from which they will be picked. This The Literary Digest has done in the case of the nomination that seems most doubtful. The Republican nomination appears to be considered a foregone conclusion by the political wiseacres, unless some new complication arises, so for the present we have confined our attention to the Democratic slate. We have canvassed the opinions of Democratic United States Senators and Representatives, Governors, and state, town and county chairmen; and while the more prominent office-holders may capture the popular attention and imagination, it can be easily understood that the local town and county chairmen are the ones who really are in closer touch with the voter and have their fingers on the pulse of the situation.

We have received a total of more than 2,000 ballots, covering every State in the Union, from these Democratic officials, and as the National Convention will contain only some 1,000 or 1,100 delegates, our poll should at least be a very strong indication of how the convention would vote if it should meet today. In order to make clear how the ballot was taken, we append a copy of the letter sent to each of the party leaders, and follow it with a few of the characteristic replies. The letter ran:

"The Presidential election year is approaching, and even now the names of various candidates are being talked over and discussed by the voters. In a few months the Presidential 'booms' of the men who want the nomination will be launched.

"Before these efforts have gone too far, don't you think the party leaders who are in closest touch with the voters should have a chance to say whom they want nominated for the Presidency?

"In the Democratic party it is still an open race. The nomination has not been claimed by anybody. If the Democratic leaders throughout the nation will tell plainly whom they want, it will clear the air of doubt, prevent rivalries before they have time to start, unite the party around the standard-bearer, get the campaign under way early, and be of great advantage in every way.

"Won't you please, therefore, write, in the blank space below, the names of the three men you think are the best ones for the Democratic Presidential nomination? Sign your name and address and the position you hold. We shall keep your name confidential if you request it."

Some of the comment with which the Democratic leaders accompanied their votes follow:

WILLIAM G. McADOO

"As I view the situation," says Senator King of Utah, "Mr. McAdoo is the outstanding figure among all who have been suggested as Democratic candidate for the Presidency," and a Senator of another Western State in casting his vote for McAdoo declares his belief that "this represents the sentiment of the Democrats of this State at this time." Mr. McAdoo, "because of his popularity with the laboring element, is most spoken of," similarly remarks an Eastern Congressman, while McKeown of Oklahoma thinks that Mr. McAdoo "has the breadth of vision and the confidence of the radically inclined as well as of theaverage citizen." Two Democratic State chairmeno of Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States say that their ballots for McAdoo represent the prevailing State sentiment, and and Mrs. Neill Wright, who is Secretary of the Tennessee State Democratic Committee and Vice-President of the Tennessee League of Women Voters, believes "he will be decidedly our strongest man." An interesting analysis of opinion in Pennsylvania is given by Austin E. McCollough, Democratic State Chairman, who says:

"The old Wilson following, the so-called working classes and many of the politicians who want to win, are for Mr. McAdoo. Governor Smith, New York, has a large following east of the Susquehanna River, mostly Liberals. However, the liberal vote is somewhat divided, as Senator Edwards has many followers among the very liberal. Ex-Justice Clarke is gaining strength daily, the intelli-

(Continued on Page 15)

The Love Letters Of The Divine Sarah

In the love letters written by Sarah Bernhardt to Pierre Berton, in which the great actress revealed the innermost recesses of her heart, a note of disappointment and tragic apprehension is sounded as the object of her affections is found wanting in her conception of the attributes of a great lover.

My Dear Peter: I pray thee, consider all that I tell thee now in the most serious manner possible, before it is too late.

I love, thee, Peter, so much that, were I less devoted to my art, my life would have been ruined by thee and would rest in thy hands entirely. It happens, however, that I have that to fall back upon in any case for a goodly measure of help and consolation. It is not everything. It is certainly not a voice and a warm, beautiful body full of red blood, and a love; but it is a great deal, for, as Napoleon said, and I have repeated it to thee so often, "To conquer is to replace." And with an art, if one is sufficiently attached to it—attached to it with a strong enough devotion and a consciousness of knowing it well enough to be able to bend it to one's purposes, one may replace anything.

I remember being once in Brittany in summer when I lived in an old house on the top of a hill among a grove of tall poplar trees, that were always silver with their leaves showing their under side in the light wind. One morning, quite before the time for the sun to rise, there was a sudden flush of light across the northeastern heaven.

POETIC METAPHOR

It had turned rather suddenly warm and I had not slept very well during the night, so I noticed it, looking from my bed out of the wide, open window. The larks went out into the air and filled the night with the song they had sung welcoming the rose-red dawns since their dawns began. Louder and louder they sang. Their very little hearts went out in their notes. And then the light disappeared and they continued to sing in the darkness for perhaps ten minutes. Then they were silent, and when four or five hours later the real dawn broke and the whole visible world became blue and gold, they were almost silent.

Their little hearts had been broken or else badly bruised, for they are very little creatures and their hearts are affected by pain that is little in proportion. And if this is not really love that I have found now in thee, Peter, I will be disqualified to love when the other occasions present themselves.

My confidence ransacked, my body, but a shadow of its one-time self, my sight worn out or hopelessly impaired by so many optical deceptions and illusions, I will be unable to attempt anything again. Adventure for a day would be easy, but some one who is going to be always there to fall back upon is what I want in thee. The others who come into my life are but to give me a passing thrill; they are but the showers of April, whilst thou art the seven seas.

Thou willst assuredly find no one else in all the life, however long, who will love thee more than thy Sarah.

She is ever happy to do anything in the world which it is possible for her to do for thee. Has she ever failed thee yet? Nor will she ever fail in the future. So, Peter, think about it all.

Do see that this habit of making a rendezvous and not keeping it is wrong—terribly, terribly wrong; wronger still, seeing that it is one of my dearest friends, if not, indeed, thy very best friend, who is made the victim of it. Do not be a false dawn and take for thine own the music that is made for another. I want thee forever, but I want thee to be exact and not treat our meetings with the indifference that characterises thy attitude so frequently nowadays.

Fondly, and with a great big kiss. SARAH.

"NO ONE LOVES THEE MORE"

Dear Peter:

* * and the night comes with breath like kisses, and in her arms are flowers that have every known perfume in their petals. It is like this that thou comest: thou art the bringer of dews and dawns and everything. Thou hast the power to grant the wildest vision of my dreams and desires. And there thou art afar with no one to tuck the covers about thee at night time and no one to herald thy mornings with caresses about thy cheeks and brow. No one, at any rate, who loves thee as does thy Sarah. It is twi-light now. In the wide court beneath my open window the shadows play about like kittens under the early stars, and then creep into their separate corners, mysteriously, and crouch there. Uncountable white stars, trembling as if afraid, come into the heavens, millions upon millions, as would so many daisies into the fields if they heard April calling.

And to this I add the memory of my love for thee and the world is a poem: unto this I add the sweet consciousness that thou art mine, and the world that has often been but an arid waste assumes all the attributes of a lyrical, lovely and perfect poem. It seemed beyond human understanding that one could be so infinitely enveloped in the life of another. My dear love, my hotel bill is a fortnight past due and I am for the moment in a desperate state of hard-upness; please telegraph me 3,000 francs. Ever thy devoted Sarah.

LOVER IS THANKED

Dearest Peter: I have thee to thank for a marvelous letter, a letter that has upon its pages the perfume of thy breath and in its sentences the music, albeit the echoed music, of thy serene voice. It is almost as if I touched thy hand and listened to thy words, as, one by one, shining, separate links in a golden chain, they parted thy laughing lips and took on definite form as does the dream of the sculptor when he puts it in a marble dress, or the dream of the poet when it answers him from the cloistered chamber of a sonnet. It is so dear of thee to remember thy Sarah and write such a significant letter; thou hast rarely, if ever, written more satisfactorily. I know now just what thou art doing and believe every word that thou hast written.

I know that thou art writing something that will constitute a contribution to our great literature, nobly permanent. The little studies inclosed are of tremendous interest to me; I have thought since a year or two about the idea and believe, by the way, that it was I who gave the suggestion which is directly responsible for them. The story about the poet is the best, of course, and if the others come up to that, even half-way, thou mayest prepare at once for the tidings of the sequence of thy editions. It is so human. It has often been made a subject of reproach that great men's mistresses were always of far inferior intelligence to their own. Not a few of the immortals have had almost illiterate companionships of this sort. I know that it was the case with two of the mistresses of Hugo. I met them both and they were unable to construct a single grammatical phrase. I asked him how he could tolerate the proximity of such empty heads, and he told me that he only looked for physical beauty when making such acquaintances, and that it was the case with all others of his rank.

BEAUTY AND BRAINS

"Beauty and brains rarely, if ever, frequent the same place," he said. "If a woman who is beautiful begins to cultivate her intellect her dimples soon change into crows' feet, and even her laughter after that, leaves lines in its passage." "Beautiful people are invariably brainless," he had it: "they are all right for decorating purposes, whether they cackle or coo is of little import; they bring with them fine furs and delicate silks, and the heavy odors of exotic flowers, and this is a distraction that stimulates a man just as it does to look at the smoke of his cigarette taking on fantastic shape and going in circles about his room. Men are seldom gods among men; to make one's self felt among one's own sex is for the few; but there was never a man yet who was not several times a god among women.

"The feeling that one can dominate a person is a powerful sensation; the desire even to do it is so splendid an ambition that it alone makes one's desires realistic." I quote these things for thee thinking that thou wilst be able to put them to good purpose. I feel myself that it is all true. I have dominated large audiences myself, and can testify to its greatness as experience. Next to the sensation of being in love, or the sensation of being in danger, it takes its place. But I have held them, not by the abiding force of personality during years and years, but throughout two or three acts only, on many occasions, and by the force that was mine while I was inspired only; I was informed by something from without.

It reminds me of a little story that Hugo told me in the very springtide of our friendship when he was already an old man (although his youthful inclinations still stirred relentlessly in his every word and act), and I was young and with a memory so fresh that I have never forgotten anything that happened then and have forgotton much that happened since. It is this: A poet had a plain mistress. She was young and fragrant like a flower in the hours before the sun begins to climb. Her extraordinary personal beauty was the element that gave completeness and perfection to all that was in him. Her sympathy was the only reward he wanted, so wrapped up in his worship of beauty was he.

One night when they had finished dinner they went into the living room, the servant brought the coffee in on a tray and put it just beside the couch on which they sat. The poet said, "My love, the champagne, the ortolans, and the strawberries were all delicious, but the pleasure that is mine in looking upon thee surpasses in deliciousness everything else. Thou knowest that I am a poet, and the poet see in beauty everything . . . Lower the lamp shade a little—for him it is light, it is food, it is raiment; it is his life . . Lower still the lamp shade a little. And come nearer that I may see thee better. And lower still the lamp shade a little—it is with the least light that I may behold thee best." And then he went on to explain the mission of verse, the poetic vision, and all the mystic things that were his.

POET PROFANELY BLEW UP

In the most poetical passages he poured out his soul—the moments were the most precious of his life—he wanted nothing but to be heard by her who was at his side. "Lower the lamp shade a little still," came the repeated request. "Yes, dear; but wait until I get a pencil. I am going to write all that down, and we really should have more light instead of less." "To hell with the damned lamp shade!" the poet shouted. And, with a wounded heart beating faintly in his side, the poet removed the lamp shade from the lamp and noticed that some cups of coffee had been brought in, drank it, went out into the entry and took his hat, his stick and his coat, and said: "I am going to the club to talk with one of my friends, dear." And when he had closed the door behind him, after kissing her, she murmured to herself, "The fool—he is going to talk with one of his friends—so that is to say that I am an enemy I suppose."

I think that something might be done with this story. Shall I return the sheets that thou has sent? I should be happy to have them to keep if thou hast no further need for them. Now I have written thee a letter quite as satisfactory as the one thou hast written me. My dear Peter, if thy stories do not make thee famous thou shalt become famous as the lover of thy Sarah; I feel that thou art destined to be remembered over a wide space of years. My love is thine, and I am hungry for thee.

SARAH.

"MONKEYFACE"

Monkey Face: Thy engagements and promises, like laws, and, alas! hearts, are made but to be broken. Perfumed and robed I waited for thee, my lord, and the hours grew old; minutes passed into hours, night into day, and still I waited for thee. Hast thou really forgotten that we agreed night before last to spend this evening together? I say this evening and it is already day, but thou wilst understand. And then when I called last night and thou camest unto me we spoke no more of the next night and forgot it just as if the existence of one night effaced the existence of all others. However, I am not angry; I did find thy note and that went far to console me, but I felt that thou wert going to come all the same. I wonder if thou hast seen the manuscript of the play V. S. has just finished? I do not believe that he has given it a name yet. I have asked him to send a copy of it over here and I want us to read it together here in the shadows of my room: there are so many things in it that we two have felt and seen and lived. They have flown from us in a measure, it is true, but I am thinking that the play goes far to revive them: I want to see if it does not.

ONE LIKE THEE

One of the characters is much like thee. So much like thee, in fact, that I want to see the lady concerned more like myself, and, accordingly, have suggested some slight alterations. For instance, the woman, in a conversation at the dinner table, declares that a woman's wardrobe represents her fortune. I do not think so. Women are not good for many things. Peter dearie; it is a truth upon which the veritabiy wise have never been at variance. Woman's mission is simply to have children and to be as beautiful and charming as she can. To these all things may be added, but they are the two important things, and

(Continued on Page 16)

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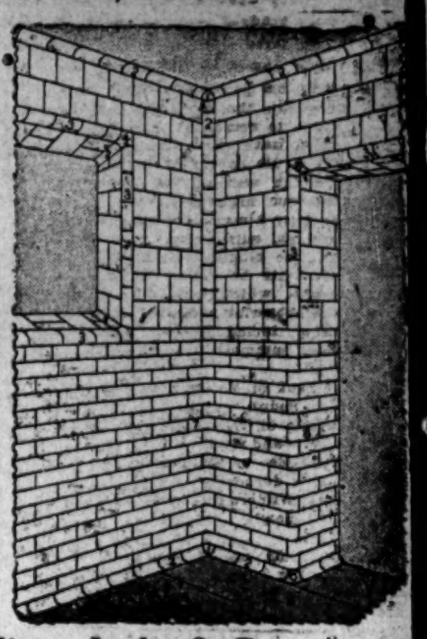

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Poetry For Summer Reading

BY CLEMENT WOOD

Once upon a time, say about four hundred years before Columbus, there lived a Persian highbrow named Ghiyathuddin Abulfath bin Ibrahim al-Khayyami—at least, that's all the name we have to remember him by. His schoolmate chum, Hassan, worked off his energy by founding the Persian sect of The Assassins; but our highbrow chose instead to busy himself writing books on algebra, astronomy and several of the ologies. In his leisure moments he jotted down little verses, which were signed with the abbreviation Omar Khayyam; these included this sketch of early summer happiness:

A Book of Verses underneath the Bough,
A Jug of Wine, a Loaf of Bread —and Thou
Beside me singing in the Wilderness—
Oh, Wilderness were Paradise enow!

But this was a long time ago. The jug of wine, alas, has become a glass of lemonade; the bread is cookies. The Thou, of course, is still important; even if the radio has relieved her of the necessity of singing. But the book of verses is usually replaced by next month's copy of Flappy Stories, or by some absorbing detective yarn or summer love tale. And thrilling reading they are; but there are still thrills to be obtained from the book of verses, if you pick the right book. Now, if I were selecting a half dozen books of poetry for appropriate summer reading—

But, of course, it all depends on where you spend your vacation; or, more important still, where you would like to spend it. Perhaps the sea is your choice. Whether you remain tied to your job in the city, or bustle off to actual salt water, you have not found what you sought; at best you get the seashore, and not the sea. With a book of verses:

All through the windless night the clipper rolled
In a great swell with oily gradual heaves
Which rolled her down until her

time bells tolled,
Clang, and the weltering water moaned like beeves.
The thundering rattle of slatting shook the sheaves,
Startles of water made the swing ports gush,
The sea was moaning and sighing and saying "Hush!"

It was all black and starless. Peering down
Into the water, trying to pierce the gloom,
One saw a dim, smooth, oily glitter of brown
Heaving and dying away and leaving room
For yet another. Like the march of doom
Came these great powers of marching silences;
Then fog came down, dead cold, and hid the seas.

This is John Masefield, in "Dauber," or "The Story of a Round House." His words give the very booming of the vast rollers, the swishing hiss as they draw away. Few men have sung the sea better:

I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by,
And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's shaking,
And a gray mist on the sea's face and a gray dawn breaking.

This is from his "Salt Water Ballads;" but "Poems and Ballads," "Philip the King", and the latest "Selected Poems" are all full of the sea's self. Masefield heads the list for the sea lover.

Another friendship worth renewing during the summer is with the gayheart who wrote "Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean—roll!" Like Gilbert's globe, it rolls on; and few poets respected it more than Byron:

Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form
Glasses itself in tempests; in all time,
Calm or convulsed—in breeze, or gale, or storm,
Icing the pole, or in the torrid clime
Dark heaving—boundless, endless and sublime,

Good, vigorous verses, such as the great dandy usually wrote. It has not Masefield's magic; but it is sound and interesting singing. Swinburne was another whose very lines surge and thunder like the ocean. In him a singing ecstasy is found; and this quality also appears in John Hall Wheelock's "Dust and Light," and "The Black Panther." "Storm and Sun," and "The Fish Hawk" are immense, as are these lines from "Sea Horizons:"

As bread that for my daily fare is broken,
The eternal loveliness before me spread,
Unutterable gesture—word unspoken,
In the proud silences forever said!

The sun puts forth his strength, the reaches shimmer
With inarticulate rapture, and the proud
Waters are thrilled; the fields of ocean glimmer
With shifting light and overshadowing cloud.

If you find immensity a little too much for the summer, "Ships in Harbor," by David Morton, is a gentler book, full of a dreamy beauty. Of "men who have loved the ships they took to sea," he says:

Ashore, these men are not as other men;
They walk as strangers through the crowded street,
Or, brooding by their fires, they hear again
The drone astern, where gurgling waters meet,
Or see again a wide and blue lagoon,
And a lone ship that rides there with the moon.

There is another poet—boy, page Mr. Kipling!—who has much to say admirably upon the subject:

Who bath desired the sea?—the sight of salt water unbounded—
The heave and the halt and the hurl and the crash of the comber wind-hounded?
The sleek barrelled swell before storm, gray, foamless, enormous and growing,
Stark calm on the lap of the Line or the crazy eyed hurricane blowing—
His Sea is no showing the same —his Sea and the same 'neath each showing—
His Sea as she slackens or thrills?
So and no otherwise—so and no otherwise—hillmen desire their Hills!

There are a hundred other worthy things in the Barrack Room Ballads and Service Songs. Have you read "An American," by Kipling, recently? But the lines quoted bring us to those who choose:

'Unsurpassed Mountain View'

The hills are a good place for reading verse that lifts the spirit, at least as high as the village taxi has transported the pocketbook. Renew your old friendships here for the skylark and the nightingale, in Shelley and Keats; although the former is something of a mountain eagle as well. A new friend to acquire is Rose O'Neill, whose "The Master-Mistress" is full of eagle hunters and mountainy things. For lighter reading, we know nothing to equal Arthur Guiterman's "The Mirthful Lyre" and "The Laughing Muse." And they are not too light:

I want my hills!—the trail
That scorns the hollow.
Up, up the ragged shale
Where few will follow . . .

So let me hold my way,
By nothing halted,
Until, at close of day,
I stand, exalted. . . .

How pure, at vespertime,
The far bells chiming!
God, give me hills to climb,
And strength for climbing!

There are few songs as lightly as his "The Home Wind," with its memorable opening:

Ho! Wind of the wild morasses!
Oh, breath of the high hill-passes!
Your call is sweet in the city street
As the voice of a friend to me.
Come, speak to a fellow rover
What news from the fields of clover?
What tidings now from the mountain's brow
And the waves of the open sea?

Guiterman is a good companion. He grows very philosophical on discovering that Babylon and Ninevah are, unfortunately, deceased; but he ends with a typical touch:

But cheer up; don't be sad;
Think what a lovely time they had!

His toast for sarsaparilla, his ode to the Summer Boarder, his epic on a hammock, his thrilling:

I'm going to build a bungalow,
A bing-bang bungalow,
A creeper curtained bungalow
where hemlocks idly dream

is equalled only by his "The Passionate Suburbanite to His Love:"

I'll pluck you the earliest crocus
In Orange or Englewood fair;
We'll sport on the meads of Hohokus,
We'll ramble through cultured Montclair—

with the charming picture:

Delightful Westchester!
What place is sequester!
Oh, won't you commute, love, with me?

W. H. Davies, in his "Collected Poems," walks through a landscape quite as gentle, and very thoughtful. He will not overwork you:

What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare?

No time to stand beneath the boughs
And stare as long as sheep or cows.

No time to see, when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.

Davies has stripped poetry down to its lyric fundamentals; with him poetry is as true as one plus one equals two; and as continually fresh. For this is the only answer ordinarily accepted; and it is as inevitable as the beauty of his lines to "Margery:"

The Butterfly loves Mignonette,
And every moment deeper sips;
When Winds do shake him by the wings,
He fastens tighter with his lips;
So let the whole world make me shake,
I will not from my true love break.

The Open Road.

There is one poet who cannot be overlooked—the great author of "Leaves of Grass." His is always the "Song of the Open Road:"

Afoot and light hearted I take to the open road,
Healthy, free, the world before me,
The long brown path before me leading wherever I choose.

With him as our guide, we can journey from the redwoods of California to the live oaks of Louisiana, from the cabin'd ships at sea to the far sprinkled systems in the starry sky above. He is most at home out of doors; he is healthy, and free; his lines possess the quotable folkwisdom that is found in the Book of Proverbs. Another American poet, Sidney Lanier, is a good comrade to meet, especially for his "Sunrise" and "The Marshes of Glynn," those musical rhapsodies that tie together his Georgia marshes and the vaster sea. "The Vagabond" and other road songs of Robert Louis Stevenson, the "Songs of Vagabondia," by Richard Hovey and Bliss Carman, claim acquaintance also.

If you prefer your landscape peopled, you can take your choice between Vachel Lindsay and Carl Sandburg. Lindsay, in "The Santa Fe Trail," travels by sitting still; he observes a country's own cinema:

While I watch the highbroad
And look at the sky,
While I watch the clouds in amazing grandeur
Roll their legions without rain
Over the blistering Kansas plain
While I sit by the milestone
And watch the sky,
The United States
Goes by.

In the quiet between the rackety clatter of many motors thundering westward, he can hear:

The souls of the tall corn gathering round,
And the gay little souls of the grass in the ground.

Just as obligingly he will take you into the heart of the voodoo Congo, or up the rainbow rivers of China. "The Congo" or "The Chinese Nightingale" is the best volume to get; later on he becomes a regular jazzhound. Unless that is what you want: in which case, we can enthusiastically urge any of his last three books. Sandburg is tougher meat, but good and lively and human; nothing for the morose contemplation of winter, and just the kind of book to bless and swear at alternately, during the long summer days and the odorous summer nights.

Forty percent of all the wood pulp imported by Japan during 1922 came from Sweden, says a report from the Swedish Commercial Attache in Tokio. These shipments amounted to about 4,000,000 yen in value, while the imports of pulp from Canada, Sweden's nearest competitor in the Japan trade, amounted to less than 3,000,000 yen. Sweden was also Japan's leading source of paper during 1922, though England, Germany and the United States were close competitors. The value of Swedish paper sold to Japan last year amounted to 4,700,000 yen, as against an average of 3,500,000 for the two previous years.

NEW GEMS by O. HENRY

A Treasure-Trove of Humor From His Newly Discovered Newspaper Writings

GUESSED EVERYTHING ELSE

A MAN with a long, sharp nose and a big bundle which he carried by a strap went up the steps of the gloomy-looking brick house, set his bundle down, rang the bell, and took off his hat and wiped his brow.

A woman opened the door and he said:

"Ma'am, I have a number of not only useful but necessary articles here that I would like to show you. First, I want you to look at these elegant illustrated books of travel and biography, written by the best authors. They are sold only by subscription. They are bound in—"

"I don't care to see them. We have sm—"

"Small children only, eh? Well, Ma'am, here are some building blocks that are very instructive and amusing. No? Well, let me show you some beautiful lace window curtains for your sitting room, hand made and a great bargain. I can—"

"I don't want them. We have sm—"

"Smoking in the house. It won't injure them in the least. Just shake them out in the morning and I guarantee not a vestige of tobacco smoke will remain. Here also I have a very ingenious bell for awakening lazy servants in the morning. You simply touch a button and—"

"I tell you we have sm—"

"Have smart servants, have you? Well, that is a blessing. Now, here is a clothes line that is one of the wonders of the age. It needs no pins and can be fastened. . . to anything—fence, side of the house or tree. It can be raised or lowered in an instant, and for a large washing is the most convenient and labor-saving invention that—"

"I say we have small—"

"Oh, you have a small family. Let's see, then I have here a"

"I'm trying to tell you," said the woman, "that we have smallpox in the family, and—"

The long-nosed man made a convulsive grab at his goods and rolled down the steps in about two seconds, while the woman softly closed the door just as a man got out of a buggy and nailed a yellow flag on the house.

A PATHETIC INCIDENT

In a great city what sharp contrasts of wealth and poverty do we see, what a kaleidoscope of jewels and rags, glittering gold and commonest fustian. Standing muffled in his overcoat, reflecting on the unequal distribution of fortune's favors, we witnessed this scene a night or two ago out on Busk avenue.

A great house brilliantly lighted. From the drawing-rooms there stole upon the frosty air the weird, fantastically sweet strains of a foreign waltz. Through the windows could be seen passing forms of beautiful white clad women attended by gallant men. All inside was warmth, luxury, and happiness. Outside near the gate stood two forms. She was thinly clad and shivering with the cold. He stood with a bitter smile upon his face listening to the music within and holding her hand. Her face was fair, fairer perhaps than any within those halls of joy and plenty, but her lips were drawn with the cold and the thin dress she wore was no protection against the chill north wind that blew.

"Oh, Jack," she whispered, "let us go, I am so cold."

He placed his strong arm about her waist and pressed a kiss upon her cold lips.

"Be it so," he said, "I believe the next dance is ours."

And they went back into the house.

JUST FOR A CHANGE

The "lullaby" boy to the same old tune,
Who abandons his drum and toys,
For the purpose of dying in early June,
Is the kind the public enjoys.

But just for a change please sing us a song
Of the sore-toed boy that's fly,
And freckled, and mean, and ugly, and strong,
And positively will not die.

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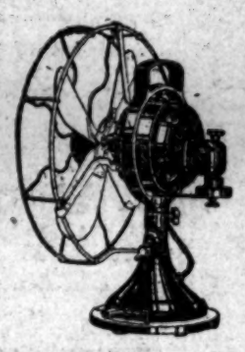

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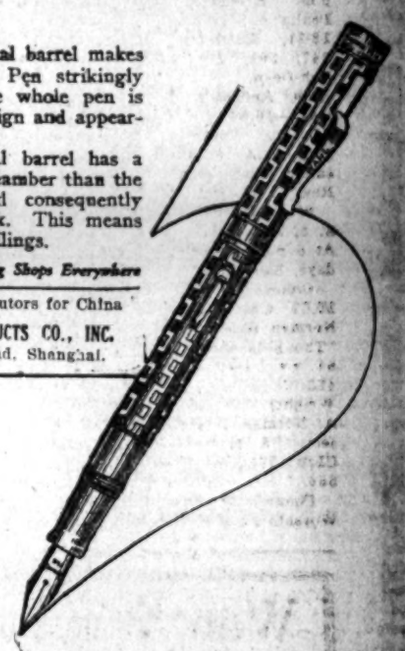

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The Americanisation Of British Public Life

To Americans the change in the British Premiership is chiefly interesting as an indication of the change that is taking place in British public life. The selection of Mr. Stanley Baldwin is naturally pleasing to the United States on personal grounds; he is the first of British Prime Ministers who has had a personal contact with the American people and American public men, and this in itself is an assurance that his rise to power can exercise only the most beneficent effect upon the friendly relations of the two countries. He himself was the instrument in settling that war debt which was the one outstanding issue between Great Britain and the United States, and he met this in a way that made friends in this country for himself and for his people and government.

But Americans have other reasons than this for a friendly interest in Mr. Baldwin's accession to power. The "Americanisation" of British public life is a phrase that has recently gained great currency. So far as this has signified the democratisation of Great Britain the movement can inspire only satisfaction in these parts. The war itself gave this tendency a great impetus. When Lord Salisbury retired from the Premiership in 1902 Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was his natural successor. Mr. Chamberlain, however, was not of the aristocracy; he was a man who had made his own way, heaped up a great fortune as a maker of screws, not the type, that is, that could reasonably aspire to the leadership of the Tory party. Mr. Balfour, therefore, the nephew of the retiring Premier, was promoted to the vacant place. Mr. Asquith, a self-made man and a successful lawyer, was something of an innovation as Prime Minister; but Mr. Asquith, after all, was a scholar, a man primarily of intellectual interests, and therefore not a violent departure from the traditions of the office. Probably few, in 1914, regarded it as possible that Lloyd George could ever become first minister of the Crown. But the exigencies of England called to the most important posts in the government not only the intrepid Welshman, but many others who would commonly have been regarded as outside the governing class. Successful business men were placed in charge of great government departments, and mere politicians shunted to obscurity.

Yet no man quite so "American" in his antecedents and political experience as Mr. Stanley Baldwin has ever reached this exalted station. Indeed it would probably be impossible to elect to the Presidency any candidate so closely identified with "Big Business" as is the new premier. Imagine Mr. Elbert Gary or Mr. Charles M. Schwab seeking an entrance into the White House! In other respects the Baldwin accession represents a break with Britain's political past. The parliamentary system has always seemed to have one advantage over our own in that it has served as a training school for cabinet officers and Prime Ministers. Politics in England has always been a career in itself. A man was usually dedicated to it as an undergraduate at one of the universities. He entered Parliament as a young man; his progress was usually very slow; as his ability for leadership and debate displayed itself, he was gradually advanced by the party leaders; perhaps, after many years training, he was elevated to a minor cabinet post; the crown of a parliamentary career, coming as the apex of a life-time of creditable service, was the premiership. No man, presumably, attained this post until he had spent a laborious apprenticeship and submitted himself to a severe competitive test with all possible aspirants. Englishmen have always decried the American practice of taking an untried man—a governor, a general, a man who had gained merely a transitory notoriety—and pitching him into the White House. Yet, in a measure, this is what has now happened in Great Britain itself. A year ago even few Englishmen had ever heard the name of Stanley Baldwin; outside of England he was utterly unknown. He had held a seat in the House for several years, but very obscurely. The revolt against Lloyd George suddenly made him a conspicuous figure, much as an unexpected happening in the United States sometimes places a previously unknown name on the front page. In the last year his reputation—based, it must be granted, upon solid achievement—has grown so rapidly that, on the retirement of Bonar Law, Mr. Baldwin has become, in American parlance, the "logical candidate" for the succession.

England is certainly changing. What would Lord Salisbury have replied, if informed that, twenty years after his premiership, the fact that a man was a member of the House of Lords would exclude him from No. 10 Downing Street?—The Worlds Work.

40 Percent Of Wood Pulp In 1922 Came From Sweden

Other important items in the list of Swedish exports to Japan are iron and iron and steel manufactures, including machinery. Sweden's exports to Japan were twenty-six times as great in value as her imports from that country.

An important step in the expanding development of Sweden's South American market is the holding of the Swedish Industrial Exposition in Bogota, Colombia, which has just been announced. The exposition will last for three months this Summer, exhibiting some twenty-five of Sweden's staple products, including paper, cream separators, kerosene stoves, glass, telephone instruments, tinware, miners' lamps and various manufactures of iron.

The enterprise, which was inspired by the success of the recent Swedish Exposition in Rio de Janeiro, is supported by the Government, the Royal Board of Trade and the Swedish General Export Association. The Colombian Government is co-operating by granting exemption of import duties on the goods exhibited, by a considerable reduction of inland freights and by maintaining a free guard over the goods.

The Queen Who Taught Cleopatra How To Charm

The difficult art of holding a husband's love is by no means the exclusive problem of Mme. Nouveau. Read the rules set forth by Queen Tiy, the beautiful and beloved, to help little Nefertiti, "Beautiful Excellence," the wife of her son in days when the Southern Cross blazed above an Egypt of romance:

Lifted from the tablets of an ancient tomb, they are changed only to a language we know best:

"All things to your beloved you shall be; all women in one woman, changing like the desert winds as the mood of your lord changes.

"You shall practise the arts of charm in his lighter moments, remembering that beauty holds the eye and gayety gladdens the heart.

"You shall become the religieuse when your lord wraps himself in philosophic thought, casting his eyes toward the sun in worship of warmth and light.

"When his body grows weary and beset by pain, then shall you become a perfect nurse, serving him tenderly.

"When his mind is darkened by clouds of depression, you shall shine like the light on desert sands, remembering always the cheerful word.

"When other women look upon him with speculative eye and his attention is drawn to hair of red or a baby stare, then must you cultivate poise, never by so much as a change of voice acknowledging jealousy."

The beautiful Nefertiti was the daughter of a Syrian king, and history gives a first glimpse of the child as she lived with her father. She came to the brilliant court of Thebes where Queen Tiy and King Amenhotep the Magnificent ruled. There she so attracted Tiy that the Queen decided she would make a good wife for her son, the young Akhn-aten.

So the romance of the Egyptian boy and the Syrian girl (for they were only children then) began and blossomed until Nefertiti reached womanhood and gave the imprint of her personality to that time.

Her life gives us the record of the first successful monogamous marriage.

She invented many of the arts of fascination which Cleopatra, "Sorceress of the Nile," utilised later to charm the militant Caesar and the debonair Anthony.

She invented dances and ballet forms which became a part of Egyptian life and were preserved on friezes to be revived in these modern days.

And withal she was devoted to her frail, intellectual husband, Akhn-aten, nursing him and caring for him when he was ill and striving valiantly to stave off the disaster that finally overwhelmed him. The engravings on the walls of their palace, still standing, show Nefertiti propping the young King up with pillows, his feet on a cushioned footstool. Others show her pouring wine through a strainer for him, her head lowered to him gently.

All this 3,000 years ago, when the courts of the Pharaohs were most resplendent. But the story of Nefertiti comes down to us—a modern woman in ancient times—with the fragrance of perfume from an Egyptian jar suddenly sealed.

Her feat of making herself the one wife in her husband's life is the more astonishing when it is remembered that the custom of the day allowed him as many wives as he wished.

Nefertiti had but a very short time in which to leave her vivid imprint on history. Her iconoclastic young husband differed with the priests and the religion of his country. He did not believe in armies and he disbanded his own.

Nefertiti saw disaster coming and tried to reorganise the state, attempted desperately to arouse her husband. But it was too late. Akhn-aten was killed, and Nefertiti swept aside like a bright puff ball. At the age of twenty-five the little supposed to have died of a broken Syrian beauty disappears. She is heart, leaving behind several the famous Tut-ankh-Amen.

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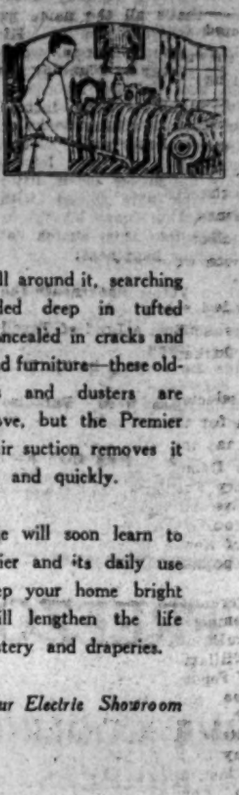

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Who Will Be The Democratic Nominee?

(Continued from Page 12)

gentsia in the ranks of Democracy leaning strongly to him. The man-in-the-street, in seemingly large numbers, is for Henry Ford, although the sentiment is not crystallised. I believe if there was a straight Presidential primary and Henry Ford was on the primary ballot here in Pennsylvania his vote would surprise the politicians."

This divided sentiment in Pennsylvania is somewhat confirmed by Mayor Durkan of Scranton, who says:

"I have selected McAdoo as my first choice for the reason that I believe he has the best chance to obtain the Democratic nomination. Henry Ford, to my mind, would receive more popular votes than McAdoo. Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, would be the most popular candidate of all."

If a preferential vote were cast by the Democrats of Texas it "would result in an almost solid vote for William G. McAdoo for President," reports W. T. Parker of Corsicana, and County Chairman W. P. Hanson, of Idaho Falls, writes us that "Idaho stands today as it did four years ago—first, last, and all the time for McAdoo." County Chairman F. P. Hudson of Dallas, Georgia, put it up to the voters: "I asked twenty-two different men as I met them on the street and they all said McAdoo—first, last, and all the time." County Chairman Lee E. Eppinger of Holton, Kansas, likewise reports that "at this time we in this section can see nothing but McAdoo," and County Chairman Charles E. Misner of Grand Haven, Michigan, writes that "McAdoo is very popular in Michigan, especially among the factory and railroad employees." "The sentiment here is all in favor of McAdoo," says County Chairman F. O. Field of Alexandria, South Dakota, and County Chairman G. P. Atchison of Erin, Tennessee, goes further when he states that "Democrats and Republicans alike would vote almost solid in this county for either McAdoo or Ford." A comprehensive canvass is reported by County Chairman C. D. Dotson, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, who writes:

"I have been over the State recently and also have been at the Capitol, and have talked with the leading members of our party, and with the members of the legislature, also with the rank and file of the Democratic party, and find that the sentiment is very largely in favor of the candidacy of William G. McAdoo."

"McAdoo's weakness is in his labor connections," frankly writes County Chairman M. C. Edwards, of Dawson, Georgia, and County Chairman A. J. Stricklin, of Brownfield, Texas, reports that "cattlemen are against McAdoo on account of his position when depression came. Laboring men and most farmers and merchants are for him." Another frank statement from Mrs. J. A. Brown, Vice-Chairman, Columbia County, North Carolina, reads: "I doubt if McAdoo can be elected, but to my mind he is the only one who stands out prominently as good timber." State Senator J. C. Stoner, of Lemmon, South Dakota shows a rift in the sentiment when he reports' "McAdoo is very popular with the farmers and labor groups in this same section, however, he is equally unpopular with politicians, bankers, etc."

Coming now to the particular qualities which are held to make Mr. McAdoo Presidential timber, a county chairman in Michigan says that "McAdoo is first choice because he accomplishes things," and a Missouri banker and county chairman votes for him because he "will harmonise all factions." A chairman in Oklahoma notes that McAdoo "is thoroughly acquainted with the needs of agriculture and labor" and "stand for the League of Nations." An Iowa chairman favors him "because of his fearlessness of big finance and his great knowledge of the growing railroad problem; also his sympathies with the League and broad views on foreign policies." County Chairman J. R. Swain of Greeley, Nebraska, writes:

"The Democratic candidate next year should be a successful business man, a dry, and friendly to the League of Nations. The West is tired of politics being played continuously at its expense and believes that good business ability could be used to good advantage in governmental affairs as well as in private enterprises."

Another chairman from West Virginia stresses Mr. McAdoo's business capacity and his ability to harmonise labor and the business man by his friendship for both. Mr. C. E. Rugh, of Abilene, Kansas, Public Utilities Commissioner, states:

"I believe Mr. McAdoo understands the needs and wishes of all the people of the United States better than any other man in this country. He has had such practical experience in doing things that he is able to distinguish between workable and unworkable theories of government. He has the absolute confidence of the common people and the respect of all loyal citizens."

Mrs. Bessie Hudson, of Winterset, Iowa, County Chairman and "a farmer's wife," writes:

"McAdoo is a big man and we have so few. He is pro-league. We farmers want a president with backbone. We want an association of some kind that will make International laws and enforce them. We will never have peace or stable markets till we do."

County Chairman Sloan, of Black Rock, Arkansas, says:

"McAdoo is a good politician but more of a statesman. He does not believe any business is bettered by putting a politician at the head of it . . . McAdoo believes that liquor and the liquor bunch were destroying the manhood and morality of this nation. It takes just such a man as that to enforce the Volstead Act. . . . McAdoo believes that civilisation has advanced to a place where some tribunal should sit on disputes of nations."

HENRY FORD

Mr. Ford's preeminent business ability is repeatedly named as the quality that should make him our next President. "From what I know of the sentiment in Montana and, in fact, over the Northwest, the first choice would be Henry Ford," says the secretary of Senator Wheeler of Montana, and a county chairman of Ohio who is just home from an extended tour of the West reports: "I wish to mention the fact that I view Henry Ford to be particularly strong in all Western States, and believe he would carry nearly all the Western States." "We think in this part of the country Ford is a sure winner," says County Chairman McNaughton of Harlan, Iowa, and turning to the South we hear from County Chairman C. R. Franks of Hamilton, Alabama, that "Henry Ford is stronger than the combined field of prospective Democratic candidates. He would receive seventy-five percent of the votes in this community." "Most every one here is for him," says a Minnesota chairman, and another from Colorado reports that "out of eleven taxpayers asked today, seven were for Ford, two for Wilson, and two non-committal." "Indeed," writes a Georgia chairman, "nine out of every ten men you meet here will say without hesitancy that their choice for Presidency is Ford." An interesting point that might be noted right here is that some of those who voted for other candidates make statements like one from a chairman in the State of Washington, who votes for McAdoo but says that "the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of this section, irrespective of party, are all backing Henry Ford." Another from Ohio says he is "not strong for Henry Ford, but would not be at all surprised if he secured the nomination," and another chairman from Wisconsin who votes for McAdoo adds that "if Henry Ford were nominated, I surely would vote for him."

When we come to ask what Presidential qualities characterise the automobile-maker, we are told crisply by County Chairman Needham, of Lyons, Kansas, that "Henry Ford is a big business man and successful. This government is a big business." Another brief characterisation comes from Town Chairman Elijah B. Treat, of Seymour, Connecticut, who writes: "Ford cars always get there. Perhaps the maker could too." An agricultural reason is given by Chairman Simmons, of Bonaparte, Iowa, who remarks: "We need a man that will try to help Europe get on her feet, so she can buy our surplus farm products in the place of closing the doors with a high protective tariff." "Ford would carry the Western States and the Labor vote in the East," says South Dakota chairman, while a chairman from North Dakota thinks he "would get all the common people's votes." The point is made by Chairman Sam Smith, of Galena, Missouri, that: "The party should pick a new man that is not mixed up in any old fight. Make the tariff and high taxes the issue. Play mum on the League and union labor and we can win hands down." From Florida comes this argument of Chairman Reynolds, of Fort Myers:

"We have tried lawyers, soldiers, educators and newspaper men—why not try a business man as President? . . . Henry Ford, like Andrew Carnegie, has the happy faculty of surrounding himself with capable assistants: why not put him in the Chief Executive's chair and extract our country from the present internal and external chaos?"

Turning to the Pacific Coast, Chairman Hayes, of Bridgeport, California, observes:

"The greatest source of trouble in the United States today is the breach between Capital and Labor. I have made Mr. Ford first choice, because I believe his ability to deal with the laboring class qualifies him for President, and he would be able to pacify both factions, and restore a friendly feeling between Capital and Labor, as he understands the interest of both."

According to Congressman James O'Connor, of Louisiana, who sees Mr. Ford as the one to guide us through the present crisis:

"Capital, in its truest sense, meaning and expression, freed from rapacity, greed, avarice and swindle; and Labor, released from the bunk of the 'professional' would have their greatest a real era of good feeling and a commanding position to destroy Criminal Money with all of its accompanying ruthlessness; and these leaders of labor organisations, who by lack of ability, wisdom and correct leadership, prejudice and defeat Labor's aspirations and high hopes. Ford's election, for his nomination by a Democratic Convention would insure his election, would make for a real era of good feeling and a guaranty for the square deal in the political and economic life of America.

"All the signs of the times indicate that we are moving rapidly to an industrial republic or autocracy. One or the other is inevitable and there is no use crying about it. Ford and his type will keep the country a republic, however industrialised, sheltering industrial wage-earning free men. The old-line Republican and Democratic politician can not prevent autocracy and vassalage. The South and West in their advocacy of Muscle Shoals recognise that the new order requires a marriage of agriculture and industry in all of its ramifications. The Southern and Western attitude toward that amalgamated agricultural and industrial proposition commits them to Ford's nomination."

OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD

"Every Member of Congress that has served in either branch within the last decade," declares Congressman Allgood of Alabama recognises "Senator Underwood's ability and true worth as a statesman of the first rank," and similar tributes characterise the comments of all those who favor the Alabama Senator for the nomination. "I think he has the best qualities personally," declares a Virginia county chairman, "and that his record is favorable to the position the Democratic party should take in the next campaign. I realise that Mr. Underwood's residence in the far South is against him, but I believe that this would be offset by his long and valuable services in Congress." Congressman Humphreys of Greenville, Mississippi, makes the following downright statement:

"Underwood is the best qualified man in the Democratic party for the Presidency. He is strong in the East and North where the votes are. He is sane and conservative and no other kind can or should win. If the Southern States would back him for the nomination, he would win, and, if nominated, I believe he would get more votes in the election than any other Democrat. He is honest; he is courageous; and he is true to the Constitution."

Congressman McDuffie of Alabama regard Senator Underwood as "that type of statesman to whom the nation must look for the safety and preservation of our ideals of government. With his thirty years of experience as a member of Congress, his broad and clear vision of public affairs, his superb courage intellect and integrity, Senator Underwood is, in my judgment, better qualified for the office of President than any other man in public life or any one else whose name has been suggested for this high office."

Congressman Black of Texas views Senator Underwood's posi-

(Continued on Page 16)

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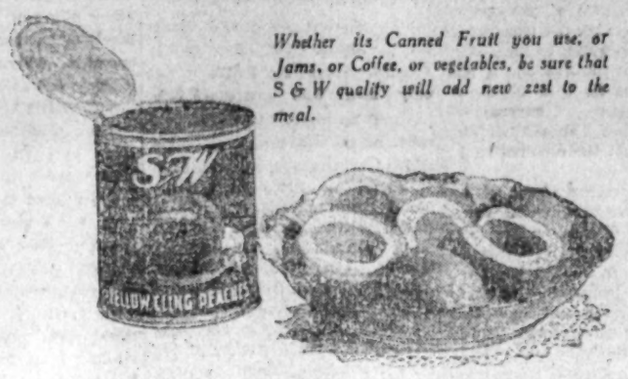

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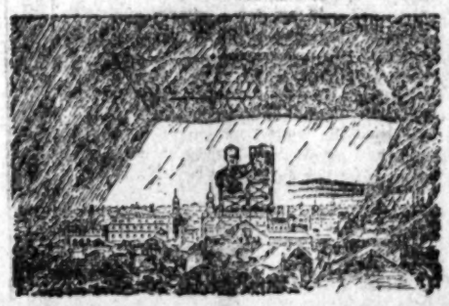

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Who Will Be The Democratic Nominee?

(Continued from Page 15)

tion on railroad ownership as an important issue in 1924:

"I am familiar with Mr. Underwood's views on government ownership of railroads, and I know that he does not favor government ownership, but private ownership and operation under a proper degree of government regulation. I think the transportation issue is going to be a very important one in 1924 and if Mr. McAdoo lines up with the views of the advocates of government ownership, then I should not like to see him get the nomination at all.

"On the other hand if he makes a clear unequivocal statement of his attitude on the government ownership of railroads issue, and it is in harmony with Democratic principles, to wit, private ownership and operation under proper government regulation, then I think he will greatly strengthen his candidacy with Democrats like myself who do not take favorably to a lot of this socialistic agitation for the Government to own and operate everything."

Then, too, we have such statements as one from a Georgia chairman who admits frankly that "Mr. Harding has made a good President and will doubtless be renominated and elected, and I don't want either Mr. Underwood or Mr. Davis sacrificed. While a Democrat, I am really not antagonistic to Mr. Harding, and am inclined to think he deserves a second term." Still another point of view from a chairman who votes for Underwood is seen in this statement from Mr. J. D. Fults, Tracy City, Tennessee:

"While I prefer Mr. Underwood to lead the forces of democracy in 1924, yet I realise that Governor Smith would carry New York as well as the 'solid South,' and that Senator Ralston would very likely carry Indiana as well as the Southern States. In other words, a man from some pivotal State in the East or Middle West would stand a better chance to be elected."

ALFRED E. SMITH

"I consider Prohibition a farce!" exclaims Chairman C. M. Amberg, of La Grange, Texas, as he casts his ballot for Governor Smith, of New York, and Chairman Burns, of Brooksville, Florida, votes for Smith as the only man who can carry New York State. Then, too, "he stands above all the rest for his executive ability, his courage, and his common-sense business ideas," declares Chairman Gross, of West Point, Nebraska, and we hear from Chairman Gibson, of Chaska, Minnesota, that "any man that will make an effort to modify the Amendment and use his influence to prevent any more amendments being tacked on to the Constitution, would be very popular in this county and throughout this Congressional district." A North Dakota county chairman makes his sentiments clear when he writes:

"If Smith signs the bill repealing the Mullan-Gage Act he should be elected. Bill Bryan—send him to Russia with the Eighteenth Amendment. How many stills have been set up since the Eighteenth Amendment arrived in your State? It would make a real North Dakotan blush to tell of the number here, all bred by the Volstead Act. When will we get rid of them?"

And we have a similar statement from Chairman Ewbank, of Hendersonville, North Carolina, who tells us:

"I am for a strong man with iron enough in his blood to stand for modification of the prohibition farce, and who, like Grover Cleveland, knows how to run strikes that undertake to make the public the goat between the upper and nether millstones of Labor and Capital."

The Love Letters Of The Divine Sarah

(Continued from Page 12)

the things which constitute her fortune. When she goes beyond this and puts her foot into other things she invariably makes an ass of herself and lessens all her chances. A woman who can talk well without opening her mouth too wide is really the ideal type.

PROMISED PRESENT

A woman's vocabulary, rather than her wardrobe, represents her fortune, and a man is the outcome of her income. Shall we go to the Bois for luncheon tomorrow? I will pay for the day, of course. I will give thee something lovely; I advanced some money a few months ago to a young Russian who was stranded here and wanted to return home and he gave me a great pearl as security for what I gave him. He writes me now that he will not send for it and that I may dispose of it as I like. I shall put it into thy tie from behind thee; with my own arms locked about thy fair throat I shall plant it, as I would plant a white flower among many other marvellous flowers, in thy cravat. Send me some word the minute thou receivest this. A thousand and yet a thousand kisses to thee, my love, from thy devoted.

SARAH.

FILLED WITH SADNESS

My dear doll: I am filled with an unutterable sadness tonight. I hardly want to say it, but it is true, nevertheless, that I see in our beautiful love certain things that are going to break it up absolutely if we do not make haste to mend them and exercise loving and perpetual care in order to hold everything as it should be. I deserve to have thee all mine if I deserve to have thee at all. I deserve to possess thee unreservedly, or else I am unworthy even to touch thy hand or hear thy voice. Is it not true? Thou knowest that I am not a person who can share with everybody my most precious things. Thou are the only one with whom I would share absolutely all that I have. With other women I will not share one inch of thee. Thou wilst have to choose between an acceptance, wholeheartedly, or else a final and complete rejection. The stories which reach me every day now expose me to too much embarrassment among my enemies. There must be an immediate end to it.

CONFIDENCE BETRAYED

Thou hast heard this same story over and over again and thou mayest think that it is not to be treated more seriously this time, but I must beg thee to see the thing now as it is, and give up thy association with anyone who could give these reports any more territory. Thou hast promised and promised and promised. I am hurt to see that I cannot have any further confidence in thy word. Thou meanest no harm—at least I do not think so—but thou art not considerate at all of me. After all, what thou givest me is wonderful, surpassingly so, but thou givest me little indeed beside what I have given thee. Going over my books I am surprised to see that the total sum of all that thou hast cost me during one year exceeds 100,000 francs in cash alone; and the gifts that I have lavished upon thee, and the expenses I have paid by the thousand when we were together, and of which I have no record, would make a substantial addition to this if they were counted up.

WANTED RIGHTS RESPECTED

I do not wish to remind thee of anything that I have done for thee, Peter; do not misunderstand. I simply want to show thee that while thou canst be wholly dependent upon me I have the right to make certain requests of thee, at least, and expect thee to respect them. I regret nothing that I have done for thee, to be sure: I want thee to be always dependent upon me and come to me for whatever thou wishest. I am thy pillow, thy footstool, thy easy chair. I want to give thee repose always, and comfort. I would be happy to be in a position to deprive thee of whatever resources thou hast in order to be thine only fournisseur and force thee to come always to me with thy longings and wishes. But think, Peter dear, is it right that thou shouldst take the money that I give thee and go about throwing it to the winds for the pleasure of other women while I am working with my whole heart making more for us? Think of me a little more, dearest. . . With infinite tenderness,

THY SARAH.

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PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

CINEMAS AND CAFES

REVIEWS AND NEWS NOTES

Round About The Theaters

Olympic Theater

Monday to Wednesday, Evelyn Nesbit in "Redemption."

Thursday to Sunday, Clara Kimball Young in "Eyes of Youth."

The story of "Redemption" is an intensely dramatic one influenced to a great extent by facts. The star's past life is vaguely suggested, and in the character she portrays, that of a woman who seeks to justify a mis-step made in her youth, Miss Nesbit fulfills its purpose with heart-appealing conviction.

The love of her son is made the keynote of this remarkable photodrama, and at its climax the Recording Angel who balances the book of life gives to mother love the great reward of redemption.

Clara Kimball Young in "Kyes of Youth," must be numbered among the screen's big successes. The Max Marcin and Charles Guernon stage play, after its long run behind the footlights, has been adapted to the screen by Albert Parker, and the novelty and variety of incident of its plot lend themselves to the making of an absorbing photodrama. The star role is one to delight the heart of an actress, with its three widely differing episodes or phases of existence and the number of strong scenes in each phase. Vigorous action, for the most part, keeps the interest at the proper pitch and furnishes excellent proof that the stage climax is quite as effective on the screen when used by a scenario writer who understands how to apply it.

St. George's Cinema

Monday to Wednesday, "The Scarlet Car" with Herbert Rawlinson.

Thursday to Sunday, Lew Cody in "The Beloved Cheater."

What is adventure?

The average person's reaction to the word adventure is a mental picture of eating chop suey in a chop suey house of Shanghai, looking at Honolulu after seven dishes of pol, sighting smugglers from a crow's nest of a dirigible or hoboing through the Himalayas.

Richard Harding Davis established himself as one of the world's real masters of the adventure story. He did it by meeting adventure first and then talking about it afterward.

Where did he find it?

"The Scarlet Car," the Universal film play, illustrates the fact that Davis found adventure wherever he found human beings and the principal institutions of life. He found "The Scarlet Car" in a city of average size, with the characters average people.

Herbert Rawlinson stars in the role of a young fellow who gets arrested thirty times in thirty days for speeding, a sufficiently prosaic and typically American adventure, and who has the faculty of believing the honest and punching the dishonest in the nose.

Low Cody, the most finished

New "Preferred" Picture

MARGUERITE De La MOTTE in "SHADOWS" — A Preferred Picture

artist the screen had developed in years, will shortly be seen in "The Beloved Cheater," a Robertson-Cole production.

The Beloved Cheater, as he is called, is the idol of the fair sex, and, different from most of that type, popular among his men friends. In act, he is in such demand that he is constantly being asked by his less fortunate brothers to give them advice on their love affairs.

He is put in a most embarrassing situation by an odd request from one. Would he teach his friend's fiancee how to kiss?

Always willing to oblige, "The Beloved Cheater" complies with the usual result—he wins the girl away from her fiancee. Now usually this would be the end of the story, but there is a twist to this most surprising tale that makes this one of the most enjoyable pictures seen this season.

Empire Theatre

Tonight Tonight
At 7.30 p.m.
"CAPTAIN KIDD"
With Eddie Polo and Kathleen Myers
See This Marvel—Sensation Serial
Episodes 3 & 4 in 4 parts.
At 9.15 p.m.
ADOLPH ZUKOR
Presents
"OH, YOU WOMEN"
What Sort of Women Do Men Like Most?
Are you an "old-fashioned woman" who would like to know, or a "new-fashioned woman" who doesn't care a whoop?
MATINEE
Today at 3.15 p.m.
"A RIDING ROMEO"

VICTORIA THEATRE

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The Most Notable Photoplay Event in Screen Story.

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A new joy bringing picture that will provide the most charming and delightful experience of your lifetime.

Positively Mary Pickford's most brilliant achievement in comedy and dramatic characterization.

Matinee Today at 3.15 p.m.
MARY PICKFORD in "THE HOODLUM"
and Ep. 10th and 11th "WHIRLWIND" in 4 Parts

Carlton Theater

Monday and Tuesday, Alice Terry in "Hearts and Trumps."

Wednesday to Sunday, Mary Pickford in "Pollyanna."

Once more we are privileged to see Alice Terry of "The Four Horsemen" and of "The Prisoner of Zenda" this time in Cecil Raleigh's great melodramatic stage success "Hearts and Trumps," directed by Rex Ingram whose name if he doesn't watch out will soon rank with that of Lubitsch or Griffith.

The plot has twists that keep the audience puzzled and delighted at the same time. It deals with a card game where the stake is a nobleman's daughter. She has secretly wedded a forester, who is called in and lashed by the father's keepers. The outraged woodman believes his wife is responsible, waits twenty years till he is rich, and then gets "his."

Starting Wednesday we will all have an opportunity to see "Pollyanna," of which it is impossible to speak calmly. Elsewhere in this section is an expose of the philosophy of Pollyanna, given in the words of a man who has seen the picture and who knows. Turn to it. It is worth a moment's consideration.

Isis Theater

Monday to Wednesday, Von Stroheim in "Blind Husbands."

Thursday to Sunday, "Shadows" with Lon Chaney.

The theme of "Blind Husbands," a seven-reel Universal production by and featuring Eric Von Stroheim, creator of "Foolish Wives," the pebble that made the biggest splash in the Motion Picture Pool, is the folly in man which, leading him to abate the outward manifestations of his affection for his wife, leaves her open to "the other man" when

To Star At The Isis

BUDDY MESSENGER AND LON CHANEY IN "SHADOWS," A PREFERRED PICTURE.

he appears, and makes him responsible for the tragedy which sometimes follows.

The protaganists are Dr. Robert Armstrong and his wife, who are travelling in the alps, and Lieutenant Eric Von "Steuben," who is attracted by the woman in the carriage and pursues her afterwards with the skill and determination of the confirmed woman-killer, taking every opportunity of the husband's apparent neglect to shine by contrast, and at least securing a half-promise from Mrs. Armstrong that she will give herself to him.

In the usual way, but with more than the usual strength the plot moves onward, with attack and defence, enmity and strife, and the climax is reached when Von Stroheim meets "his just deserts" in refined fashion.

Of "Shadows" it is wiser to say nothing here. The plot is something original, and affords Lon Chaney, the greatest "heavy" of them all a part that is surpassed only by his "Frog" in the Miracle Man. In another column is a little story of how the work was carried on.

Victoria Theater

Monday to Wednesday, "The Sin That Was His" with William Faversham.

Thursday to Sunday, "Women Men Love," with all star cast.

William Faversham belongs to the same classification of actors as Otis Skinner George Arliss Frank Keenan and John and Lionel Barrymore, who flit from screen to stage and back again, and whose work indicates a greater seriousness and greater intrinsic merit than the merely sceen idol.

In "The Sin That Was His," from the story by Frank I. Packard, author of "The Miracle Man" and numerous detective and mystery stories, Mr. Faversham has a dual role, and does some of his finest screen work thus far.

The cast includes Lucy Cotton, a star of great attainments and Pedro de Corcoba.

"Women Men Love," is repeating its run at the Victoria.

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The man who was "Through with the things of God" but the things of God were not through with him.

Story by Frank I. Packard, author of "The Miracle Man."

The Cast: Lucy Cotton, Pedro de Cordoba, Miss Sherman, Lulu Warrenton, Robert Conville and John Burton.

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And Then SOME!

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in
'DON QUICKSHOT of the RIO GRANDE'

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

Three times he came to the aid of a woman in distress. Thrice he had to rip and tear his way out of the fixes his romantic nature brought him into.

Every thrill that man and horse can give is packed into this blazing, hair-raising, action-packed Western drama! With the biggest laughs you ever got out of a picture in your life!

SEE IT AND LAUGH YOUR WORRIES AWAY

Thursday to Sunday August 2-3-4 and 5th
ROBERTSON-COLE PRESENTS
"SILENT YEARS"

The Spirt of "ANOTHER ETERNAL"
From the novel "MAM'SELLE JO" by HARRIET COMSTOCK
Directed by GASNIER
YOU WILL THRILL AND THROB

When you see this vivid romance of the St. Lawrence River country of Canada. In this simple, rugged setting Mam'selle Jo, unselfish and self-sacrificing, Donelle, her adopted daughter, a capricious fascinating little witch, and Tom Gavot, a manly young backwoodsman, fight their way to a happy destiny.

Played by an All Star Cast Including
Rose Dione, Tully Marshall, Pauline Starke
BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

Today at 3 p.m.
"NANOOK OF NORTH"
USUAL MATINEE PRICES

Tonight at 9.15 p.m.
POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME
"NANOOK OF THE NORTH"

Preferred Pictures Chief Works On Economy Plan

B. P. Schulberg, president of Preferred Pictures, who supervised the making of "Shadows," which is to be shown at the Isis Theater this week, has worked out a plan whereby all the waste and extravagance usually attendant upon production is entirely obliterated.

Since the early days of the picture business the indiscriminate expenditure of money has been one of its besetting sins and a primary reason for the enormous cost of high class films. By the time directors, assistant directors, production managers, studio hands and all the other people working on the lot had put in expense slips and executed any lavish ideas they might have to make the picture better, it is small wonder that the expenditures ran up into hundreds of thousands.

Schulberg says: "I have seen money wasted more through thoughtlessness than anything else—wasted because the members of the producing unit did not have the business interests of their employers at heart. To accomplish anything properly there must be real co-operation and with this thought in mind I worked out a plan for making Preferred Pictures whereby not only the cost is minimised but everyone joins in with such a spirit that he gives us his very best efforts.

"Each person associated with the production is given a financial share in it. In this way his interest does not stop when he receives his last pay check but continues all during its nation-wide run.

"For instance during the filming of 'Shadows' we struck very bad weather while taking our exterior scenes. We were way behind on our schedule and it was essential to speed things up. With many companies I would not take a chance on making the members hurry but when I told Director Tom Forman and his company which included some of the highest paid film artists on the coast, that we would have to work overtime they agreed without a murmur and I knew that not a single scene would be slighted in any way.

"From Thursday morning until Monday night we worked constantly, giving the players only the briefest respites in which to refresh themselves. The electricians didn't get any rest at all. Saturday morning when Forman asked them how they felt they replied: to a man, 'tired,' but added that they would work until they dropped dead.

"I know that no other director ever got any answer like that from men whom he had put through such a gruelling ordeal but the reason is simple. That is a spirit money cannot buy and that's the reason we can make great pictures for less money than any other concern in the business.

"As a result we can afford to employ not one star but half a dozen for a single production."

Apollo Theater

Monday to Wednesday, Jack Hoxie in "Don Quickshot."

Thursday to Saturday, Gasnier's "Silent Years."

"Don Quickshot of the Rio Grande," the Universal photoplay starring Jack Hoxie, is a typical Western play of the cattle country down along the Rio Grande.

The story involves the adventures of a romantic cowboy who spends most of his nights reading Cervantes' "Don Quixote" and much of his spare time doing imaginative characterisations of the hero of the legend. When he is fired for his day dreaming, he immediately hits the trail south.

No picture could have been better adapted to Hoxie's unusual ability as a cowboy and his dramatic skill. Hoxie is far more than a "stage" cowboy who appears at ease in full cowboy regalia. He is a veteran of the open range country of the days when cowboy life was real, when the great cattle industry of the West was at its height.

"Silent Years" from the Harriet Comstock novel "Mam'selle Jo" boasts the most remarkable cast ever gathered.

The secret has been explained by Mr. Gasnier who took particular pains to assemble one of the most exceptional groups of film players for this unusual story of life in the St. Lawrence river region. Many months ago R-C Pictures purchased Harriet T. Comstock's widely read novel and decided that Gasnier was the man to produce it. At that time the French director was in New York. He read the book and immediately wired the officials of the R-C studios in Hollywood to comb the entire Pacific Coast while he did the same in New York for the very best available types for the production. There was adequate time and enough active minds to help in the search and the results bespeak the care exercised in choosing the various members of the cast.

Here they are: Rose Dione, Tully Marshall, George M'Daniel, George Seigman, Will Hatton, Jack Mower, James Barrows, Jack Livingston, Ruth King, Kate Tancray, Lillian Rambeau, Jean O'Rourke, Pauline Starke and Ruth Ashby.

Traffic Case Up In American Court

In the case of the Police v. B. C. Solomon, of 3 Canton Road, Mr. Snyder (representing the defendant) asked for an adjournment for a week so that photographic evidence might be produced, when the traffic case was called before Commissioner Lurton yesterday. At the same time he requested that all the charges to be made against Mr. Solomon be brought up on Saturday next, and not one at a time. The present charge was that of a violation of the traffic regulations on July 16. He had reason to believe that there were other charges. His client was a busy man he said and it was not fair to force him to attend the Court every Saturday during the next few months.

The Commissioner said he knew of no other charge but that on the sheet before him.

Mr. Snyder remarked that a constable had been seen taking the number of the car.

The Commissioner said he could not assume there were other charges. It was the duty of the Police to see to traffic violations, and he was not going to tell them what was their duty.

The case was adjourned until Saturday next.

Reach Bankruptcy Decision At Dent And Co. Meeting

The first meeting of creditors of Dent & Co. (in liquidation) was held by the Official Receiver, Mr. D. R. Cocke, at 6 Yuenmingyuen Road, Friday, in accordance with the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act of 1914.

Mr. A. McLure, special manager of the Official Receiver, and Mr. J. A. Turner attended, as well as numerous creditors.

The Official Receiver said that the company originally consisted of A. Arnaud-Coste and R. V. Dent. The partnership terminated on the February 28, 1922, and since that date the business had been carried on as Dent & Co. by R. V. Dent, with branches at Harbin, Chefoo and London. On July 16, 1923, a declaration was made at H. M. Supreme Court by Robert Vyvyan Dent of his inability to pay his debts, and on the same date a petition was filed by him, for a receiving order to be made in respect of his estate. The receiving order was duly made by the Court and the Official Receiver was constituted receiver of the debtor's property. In pursuance of the powers conferred upon the Official Receiver by Section 10 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914, he had appointed on July 17 Mr. Alexander McLure, of Messrs. Seth, Mancel & McLure, chartered accountants, Shanghai, to act as special manager until the appointment of a trustee. Mr. McLure had acted in that capacity up to the present. It was almost impossible at this stage to present to the creditors an accurate statement of affairs. Such a statement must include assets and liabilities at Home and abroad, and all the necessary information not yet available. The following, however, which he had extracted from the statement of affairs submitted to him by Mr. Dent, were approximate figures of the assets and liabilities in China at the date of the receiving order:

THE DEFICIENCIES

The books show that down to the end of 1920 the business was being run at a profit.

In 1921 when the trade depression occurred a loss was made of Tls. 449,627.44 and for the half year to June 31, 1922, a further loss was sustained of Tls. 245,402.64. The largest part of this loss was incurred in piece goods.

For the half year to December 31, 1922, the loss was only Tls. 6,737.38, and the estimated loss from that date to the present is Tls. 90,021.08. During these latter periods the firm had to bear very heavy interest charges owing to the large amount owed by it.

After the original capital at December 31, 1920, is duducted, the net deficiency is estimated at Tls. 678,491.35 as follows:

	Tls.	
General liabilities	973,989.91	
Deduct securities held by various creditors	266,991.13	
Net liabilities	706,998.78	
Other assets	36,252.11	
Less preferential claims	7,744.68	28,507.43
		678,491.35

Continuing, the Official Receiver said that the firm claimed that through the Chinese dealers defaulting their actual loss was Tls 904,025.09, which much more than accounted for the deficiency.

The Act provided for the meeting being held for the purpose of considering whether a proposal for composition or scheme of arrangement should be accepted, or whether it was expedient that the debtor should be adjudged bankrupt, and generally as to the mode of dealing with the debtor's property. The Official Receiver said he was in a position to say that no scheme or proposal of that nature would be placed before them. It would be for them, however, to consider whether the debtor be adjudged bankrupt.

This being the first meeting of creditors they would have to consider whether a trustee was to be appointed and elected by them. He felt that this should be done. They would also have to consider whither a committee of inspedion should be appointed. The convenient number for a committee was generally three, and those who represented the largest interests were generally the persons most qualified to serve on such a committee. It would also be for the creditors to fix the remuneration of the trustee, if appointed, or if they so preferred they might leave this question to the committee of inspection.

BANKRUPTCY DECISION

After lengthy discussion, on the motion of Mr. S. R. Brown seconded by Mr. F. B. Winter it was decided that the debtor be adjudged bankrupt.

On the motion of Mr. F. B. Winter, seconded by Mr. S. R. Brown, Mr. A. McLure was appointed trustee in the bankruptcy.

Mr. F. B. Winter proposed the following be appointed to act as a committee of inspection:—Mr. Winter Mr. D. Ritchie, and Mr. L. G. Westott.

The public examination of the debtor was fixed for August 7 next.

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The greatest story ever told in motion pictures

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An Exceptional Dramatic Sex Problem Story
With Powerful Absorbing Situations.

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AMAZING! GRIPPING! THRILLING!
The Big, Capacity Picture!
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7 Parts—Super-Attraction

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A FEATURE RICH IN MATTER THAT LIES CLOSE TO A WOMAN'S HEART

IT IS AN INTENSELY VITAL AND HUMAN DRAMA OF HEART-THROBS AND EMOTION.

"BLIND HUSBANDS"
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"BLIND HUSBANDS"
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A STORY OF A BEAUTIFUL ADVENTUROUS WIFE WHO USED TO FALL IN LOVE WITH ANOTHER MAN

"BLIND HUSBANDS"

STANDS OUT AS ONE OF THOSE INFREQUENT PICTURES WHICH POSSESSES THE DOUBLE APPEAL TO HUSBANDS AND WIVES ALIKE

NOTHING IS MISSING TO MAKE THIS PICTURE A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

"BLIND HUSBANDS"
Deals with Life as it is. It can be Praised Highly

A SHOCK
to all
"Blind Husbands"
SEE
A Distinct Success of this Season

A BIG APPEAL
to all
"Blind Husbands"
SEE
A Production of Surpassing Bigness

HERE'S WHAT YOU'VE BEEN WAITING FOR!

To-Day Only! Matinee at 2:30 To-Day Only!
HERBERT RAWLINSON
in
"FOOLS and RICHES"

Mr. Harding And The World Court

President Harding, in his first address delivered on his western tour, made convincingly clear his present, and probably his future, attitude toward the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice. In some respects the speech is disappointing. In others it is commendable, because it leaves not the least possible doubt regarding the determination of the President to seek approval by the United States Senate of a treaty establishing that tribunal upon a basis aceptable to the representatives of the political party of which the spokesman is the titular head. It is disappointing, because it indicates a willing ness to achieve, through compromise, if not actual surrender, an end assured by methods and processes already proved to be adequate and efficient. The President, clearly as a concession to the so-called irreconcilables in the Senate, now not only agrees, but urges, that the World Court, undeniably the creature of the League, be separated from it, that it may be purged of what he seems to be convinced is an inherited impediment.

There is the danger, unless the appraiser is able to divest himself of all confusing influences, that form may be mistaken for substance, and vice versa. The President declares the World Court as at present constituted to be acceptable in substance, but not in form. He does not make it clear that the great end sought through the means of arbitration which the Court affords would be more fully assured by the changes in form which he advises. The end sought he most earnestly desires, as do all Americans and all peoples throughout the world. And it is an encouraging and hopeful portent that the President does not deem it necessary that the nations which have established the World Court, and made of it a virile and potent force in international adjustments and a virtual insurer of peace, should put aside their very commendable creation because we do not subscribe to every detail, or fashion it all anew and to our liking in every specific detail, before we offer our assistance in making it a permanent agency of improved international relationship."

There is an unavoidable temptation to feel that much of what the President said in St. Louis was directed more to those members of the United States Senate who oppose his policies than to the people whom those senators are chosen to represent. Mr. Harding came to his present high position direct from the Senate. He is still conscious of its insistence that due deference be paid to it, and that full recognition of its treaty-making power be accorded. He looks back in retrospect to the campaign of 1920, the year of his election, and chooses to accept the tremendous popular vote given him as a conscious and final repulation of the League of Nations by the American people. Rightly or wrongly, he feels that unless the World Court is purged of the supposed taint of its parenthood, "the tide of public sentiment reflected in the Senate" would defeat the ratification of any treaty pledging participation by the United States in the deliberations of that tribuani.

But it may be that the President, in his desire to assure that harmonious action within the councils of his own party which he declares to be necessary to the success of the World Court plan, as that plan includes American participation therein, misinterprets the sentiment of the voters of the United States. It may consistently be claimed that neither in the campaign of 1918 nor that of 1920 did the people repudiate the League of Nations idea. Today the question is seriously raised by practical politicians whether the Harding plurality was a vote against the League or against the methods by which it had been advocated. Is Mr. Harding justified in assuming that the verdict of 1920 was final and irrevocable?

The future may supply convincing proof that the League of Nations marks a progressive step in the evolutionary processes of the world, just as today has made it plain that the Permanent Court of International Justice offers to war-tired nations a release from anarchy, poverty, destruction, and insatiable human hatred. The people of the great American Republic may not care to have it said of them that they have consciously repudiated any agency of good. They yield quick adherence to any and every undertaking which promises the abolition of war. The President has made no mistake in committing them to this high resolve. They will go with him all the way, if that way leads to peace.

The desire of the President and his purpose as well, is to overcome whatever objections may now exist to America's participation in the Court and its activities. He finds there are those who hold that the creation of the existing Court under a distinct protocol, instead of directly under the Covenant of the League, would "remove every tincture of subservience or obligation." He finds another group composed of those "who, while equally earnest in advocacy of an international tribunal, regard the present Court with suspicion because of its origin." He insists that the United States should give its influence to the Court already established, and to this end would "remove every threatening obstacle worth considering, so we may go whole-heartedly to the world with an authorised tender of support."

How is this to be accomplished? Accepting the words of the President, it must be by the very processes which have been proposed to make the acceptance of the League of Nations plan by the United States both possible and advisable. The President says:

> To submit terms which we consider essential to the preservation of our nationality is not an act of discourtesy; it is the only fair, square, and honorable thing a great, self-respecting nation can do. So far from being unfriendly, it springs from a sincere desire, through frank and intimate association, to help to restore stability, and, in the words of Washington, to "cultivate peace" throughout the world.

Thus it is proposed, in relation to the World Court, to do what it has been urged that the United States should do in relation to the League of Nations. For several years the invitation has been extended to America to propose its own terms for membership in that tribunal. Mr. Harding expresses confidence that none of the nations now participating in the deliberations of the Court would regard unkindly any proposed changes in the Court's methods of procedure or perpetuation. That assurance is warranted. Of this there is no doubt. But is any such concession to the irreconcilable opponents of the President's plan sure to bring the accord within party councils that is so sincerely sought? The conviction persists that the present is no time for a resort to mere subterfuge. The concern of the people is not for the success or defeat of any faction of any party. Their obligation, though first to themselves, is to the people of all nations as well. They do not make it a condition that a limit be placed upon their performance by those within any political party. They demand no compromise which may make it appear that they give grudgingly that which they alone can give.—Christian Science Monitor.

Miss Goodrich Heads New Yale School

Miss A.W. Goodrich

MISS Annie W. Goodrich, of New York City, has been appointed Dean of the new School of Nursing at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. She is now Assistant Professor of Nursing at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, and Director of Nurses at the famous Henry Street Settlement. Her work in the war won her the Distinguished Service Medal. She has been described as the "outstanding figure in nursing education in America today."

Mankind And Religion

Dr. Crane Replies To Some Questions

Dr. Crane is now in Shanghai making a tour of the Far East. He writes such articles as the following, from The Chicago Daily News, for a large number of American newspapers everyday.

A lady, in a letter, propounds to me the following questions:

1. Has not religion been employed as a means of keeping the masses in check?
2. Has it not always been linked with military and civil laws in controlling the people?
3. Is not the concept of God a mere mental attitude?
4. Is not God an element in that part of us called the mind?
5. Were not the teachings of great religious leaders the result of great minds seeing the need of holding the small minds in check?
6. By means of an unseen ruler is not fear more successfully instilled?
7. Will it ever be possible for people to live right knowing and realising correct relationships between each other, and will it always be necessary to check man's evil doings by the unseen eye?

The trouble with this writer is that she does not distinguish between the religious instinct and religious organisations.

Nothing in th mankind except what grew in it by nature. Religion is one of the things that was grown there. Consequently it must be a natural thing an intended by the Creator.

Religion in its best sense is simply the latest development of evolution. Religion is that profound instinct that gives a man a proper sense of his relation to other people and to the world in which he lives.

Advantage has been taken of the strength of this instinct by organisations to control and subdue the masses. There can be no question of that. But all these organisations eventually crumble away. The instinct abides.

Instead of getting rid of religion, the mind of man is becoming more and more religious. We are making more use of love and faith and altruism today in the world than ever before.

We cannot argue about religion with a lot of logic-chopping statements nor with statistics. You have to read history carefully and study the spirit of the times.

History shows a gradual rise of the humanities always under the leadership of those beautiful visions that are the core of religion.

Religious organisations have made mistakes and have even been guilty of great crimes. But that is because they were human, because of their imperfect vision and their necessary errors.

Religion, rightly understood, is the deepest necessity of life, and those who suppress or combat religious instincts are depriving themselves of their highest and most worthy form of enjoyment.

Real religion has nothing to do with authority nor outward compulsion.

Real religion resides in the moral inhibitions and depends upon them for its regulative forces.

It is idle to contend about the location or the nature of God. The only God that is of practical use to men is the God that abides within them.

The nature of this God must always remain a mystery, precisely as electricity and gravitation are mysteries, but it is just as useful and practical as those physical forces. FRANK CRANE.

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IN

"THE WOMEN MEN LOVE"

Tzars, Emperors, Monarchs and all men, since the beginning of time, have wanted to know the Men Women Love, and all women yet ignore the Women Men Love.

A SUPER SPECIAL AT REGULAR OLYMPIC PRICES

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"THE WOMEN MEN LOVE"

And Ep. 9 & 10 of "THE BRANDED FOUR" in 4 parts.

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And Her Son

Russell Thaw

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'REDEMPTION'

A photoplay from life depicted with relentless truth.

The story is an intensely dramatic one influenced to a great extent by facts.

On Thurs. to Sun., August 2nd to 5th at 9.15 p.m.

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The tremendous success that has charmed and interested thousands of all classes.

A play that visualizes the spiritual experiences of a young girl on the threshold of life-her desires and dreams, her hopes, her ambitions.

Extraordinary Programme At Ordinary Prices of Admission.

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L. HEYER,

Manager

Denmark Faces Big Problem In Economic Reconstruction

London, by mail.—Denmark is face to face with a market revolution. It cannot sell its agricultural products to Germany, one of its best customers for cattle, because the low value of the mark renders business impossible. It suffers, on the other hand, for the same reasons, from the "dumping" imports of German industrial products with which home goods cannot possibly compete.

Danish trade generally has, therefore, been driven to seek new outlets under peculiarly difficult conditions, and, added to all this the all-round decline in prices has rendered even a largely increased output much less profitable, while wages have not declined proportionally owing to the recalcitrant position taken up by the Danish trade-unions. Danish shipping, next to agriculture, the backbone of Danish finance, has, too, suffered greatly.

The Danes are sharply divided in their pursuits. In Copenhagen, and the larger towns, the people devote themselves to trade, shipping, and industry generally, while the inhabitants of Jutland and the islands are purely agricultural. The two are complementary, in normal times an unrivaled advantage, but necessarily involving both in parallel difficulties in a period of stress. Agricultural Denmark cannot redress the adverse industrial balance. A center of trade for northern Europe, the difficulties of transport and transit have proved peculiarly disastrous. The metal industry slumped badly. German and Czecho-slovakian competition proved fatal to many of the copper wire and copper plate rolling mills.

Agricultural Denmark is one huge dairy factory. From being a corn-producing country it has become an intensive center of production for bacon, butter and eggs. But with peace came the gradual realisation of the fact that the old markets could no longer absorb the output.

Denmark is famous all over the world for the milking capacity of her cattle. The head of live stock fell heavily during 1915 and 1917, and cattle herds were heavily reduced, although the head of cows was fairly well maintained. The real fall was in pigs, which came down 75 percent, with the result that not only did the export of pork totally cease, but home consumption was very strictly rationed. It says much for the sturdy spirit which actuated the people that the head of cattle should today approach 3,000,000, as against 2,460,000 in 1914, while the stock of pigs stands in round numbers at from 1,900,000 to 2,500,000 in 1914.

The depletion of live stock during the war has long since been made good. Denmark is better off than ever for horses and cattle, and pigs have by now reached their pre-war average. Butter, again, shows an improving export and tonnage, but the bottom has fallen out of the prices.

The Danes, like other peoples, have suffered severely from a lack of foresight. During the shortage of supply, the Scandinavian demand, for instance, so far exceeded the available Danish output that factories were multiplied in hot haste and at prodigious cost, in order to take advantage of the market, which proved short-lived. This, coupled with a phenomenal rise in wages, which mounted up to 300 per cent, naturally resulted in the collapse of many new undertakings. The realisation of stocks imported at high prices has materially enhanced the difficulties with which Denmark had to contend.

Added to all this, competition from countries with low rates of exchange proved peculiarly disastrous, imperiling all sorts of home industries. The repair trade, especially shipping repairs, naturally found their way to the cheapest market and Copenhagen could not compete with Hamburg rates. Printing, generally quite a big line in Denmark, and the ready-made clothing trade were, too, all captured by Germany. As well as over-capitalisation, "dumping" and competition, Denmark has had to face its own peculiar brand of labor trouble. Strikes and lockouts have almost become hardy annuals.

Adrenalin Saves Life Of One-Pound Baby

Kathleen Vollinger and nurse.

KATHLEEN Vollinger, born in West New York, New Jersey, weighed but one pound and was declared still-born by the attending physicians. Four drops of adrenalin were injected into her heart, and life was immediately brought into the little body. The infant was placed in a baby incubator, where it is gaining health. Physicians declare she will be a normal child.

The World Court Problem

President Harding's St. Louis speech on the world court discloses the fact he is still seeking the support of the Republican opposition by making concessions. It is not enough that he again declares his purpose not to join the League of Nations. It is not enough even for him to declare that "the issue of the League of Nations is as dead as slavery." Mr. Harding is now forced to announce what is equivalent to a new program of reservations. The reservations proposed by Secretary Hughes last March were not enough to satisfy those who oppose America's adhesion to the constitution of the court and it may well be doubted that the new program will remove their objections.

The President now proposes, as a basis of negotiations with the powers that have already associated themselves with the court, to ask that the following changes be made in the court's constitution:

(1) That the exclusive privilege now held by the League to seek advisory legal guidance from the court either be abolished, or, more wisely perhaps, be extended to any member or group of member nations.

(2) That the fixing of compensation of the judges, the supervision of expenditures, the apportionment of contributions, etc., be transferred from the League to either the Hague court of arbitration or a commission designated by the member nations.

(3) That the court be made a self-perpetuating body by being empowered to fill vacancies caused by the death or retirement of judges, without interposition from any other body; or

(4) That, in case of vacancies, continue to make the nominations of judges, but that the power to elect be transferred from the council and assembly of the League to the remaining members of the court.

These changes, as suggested by the President, are obviously designed to detach the court absolutely from its parent, the League of Nations, and thus remove the objection expressed by Senator Lodge when he called it "the League court." Even the League, or its members, might readily agree to the first and second of the President's new proposals, in order to secure America's adhesion to the court, but the proposal to give to the court hereafter full power to elect its own members, or to elect them from a list of nominees submitted by another tribunal, could hardly fail to arouse controversy abroad.

A self-perpetuating court would always be exposed to attack. Imagine the United States supreme court constituted in much the same way that Mr. Harding suggests for the international court of justice. Is it conceivable that the American people would ever tolerate a supreme court of justice whose membership was renewed by the ballots of the judges themselves? To ask the question is to show how impossible it would be in practice. Would the self-perpetuating system be any more feasible in a new and untried world court which would be subject to the severest strains that national antipathies and passion could create?

A stage in the world court discussion has been reached that very much resembles a certain stage in the League of Nations discussion in the Senate. The extremist opponents of the League covenant raised objections that were calculated to make ratification impossible in case the majority leader should accept reservations covering them. Mr. Borah or Mr. Johnson would experience a new fright for America's independence because of something found in the various articles; and Mr. Lodge would thereupon accept a new reservation to remove that awful danger, regardless of the effect of the accumulating reservations upon the League's effectiveness as an international enterprise. President Harding is now doing substantially what Mr. Lodge did. In order to minimise that opposition in his own party which passionately condemns the part played by the League's 40 members in the election of the judges of the world court, he proposes the utterly unrepresentative system of a self-perpetuating court and thus surely raises up opposition in a new quarter.

The Republican does not believe that the success of the world court can be promoted anywhere on earth by empowering its judges to elect their own successors, even when choosing those successors from a panel submitted by another court of a somewhat different character. The world court has come already to a sorry pass if it must be thus constituted in order to appease the country that claims to be the most democratic in the family of nations. Many Americans who favor the court will be chilled by this proposal, although they value so highly the bare principle of a court functioning in terms of international justice instead of international bargaining that they will still accept as a step forward whatever the Senate can be persuaded to ratify.—Springfield Republican.

HE GAVE HIS BLOOD.

A Soldier's Battlefield Sacrifice.

Much interest was aroused in England not long ago by an offer of £20 to any healthy person who would sacrifice a pint of blood to save a child's life. Blood transfusion is by no means uncommon, and there are many cases that are never brought to the public notice. One instance that has come to light of a soldier who gave two pints of his blood to save a comrade's life is well worth chronicling.

Private F. W. Warr, who now lives at 2, Wheatley's Cottages, South Street, Crewkerne, Somerset, has in his possession interesting documents relating to the event. One from the Officer commanding the 19th C. C. S. states that he had volunteered as a donor of blood, and gave two pints. Later Warr was sent to join the 3rd Somersets, and the commanding Officer of that Battalion received from the 19th C. C. S. the following:—"I beg to inform you No. 27,709 Pte. F. Warr gave his blood for direct transfusion on October 30th, 1917, and thereby saved the life of a severely wounded comrade."

The story of Pte. Warr's experience should be interesting to sufferers from violent headaches, indigestion, nerve troubles, and rheumatism, which in almost every instance spring from one source—poverty of blood. When he first crossed to France, Pte. Warr began to suffer from racking pains in the head, which were so violent as to leave him in a collapsed state. In his own words, he "tried all sorts of powders, but got no relief. Then one day," he said "a comrade told me of the value of Dr. Williams' pink pills, so I wrote and asked my wife to send me a supply. Upon taking them I obtained quick relief, and the pills completely restored my health. When I was wounded for the third time, and was asked to volunteer to give blood while lying in hospital I willingly decided to do so. I am very pleased to know that the giving of a quart of blood saved another soldier's life, and am sure that it was the result of taking Dr. Williams' pink pills that enabled me to give good blood and plenty of it. After giving the blood I was naturally somewhat weaker, but I was quickly shipped to England where on arrival I got another supply of Dr. Williams' pink pills, and after I had taken these I felt myself again. They soon replenished my blood supply, and set me up in health."

Of dealers everywhere, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are also obtainable post free at $1.50 per bottle $8—for six bottles from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai. Readers who have reason to suspect that their own blood is impoverished or impure will do well to follow Pte. Warr's example and begin a course of the world-famous blood and nerve tonic without delay.

MONOPOLE GARAGE COMPANY
43, Avenue du Roi Albert Phone W. 2360
Cable Address "Monocar."
Repairing, Accessories, Equipment.
Gasoline pump.
WASHING 20 cents.
CARS FOR HIRE DAY & NIGHT. BOXES FOR PRIVATE CARS.
Telephone W. 2360

THE SCOTCH BAKERY
8 NANKING ROAD
NOTICE
Our SODA FOUNTAIN is now in operation:
Wino, A Blood Tonic,
an excellent Summer Drink.
Raspberry, Lemon, Lime Juice and other Flavours.
These are not simply Soda and Syrup Essences, but made from Special Recipes.
ICE CREAM
of a Delicious Creamy Flavour
TRY THEM

C 2240
UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

BANKING DEPARTMENT
THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.
CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS IN
TAELS, MEXICAN DOLLARS, STERLING, GOLD DOLLARS
AND OTHER FOREIGN CURRENCIES
REMITTANCES BY DRAFT or CABLE
To Any Part of the World
(Kiukiang Road SHANGHAI Tel. Cent. 1977
Sub Office—Astor House Hotel

Are you Leaving Shanghai
for some Summer Resort or contemplate a house-boat trip or a picnic party? Then come into our store and have your choice of the following appetising, appropriate articles, for which you will surely crave.

Canned Lobsters
Canned Crab Meat
Canned Oysters
Canned Shrimps
Smoked Eels
Red Caviar in glass jars
Pickled Herrings in glass jars
Rolmopse in glass jars
Norwegian Anchovies in barrels
Kilkies (Russian Pickled Anchovies)
IXL Tamales, IXL Enchiladas, IXL Chili Con Carne } National Mexican palatable dishes
Libby's Frankfurters
Libby's Lunch Tongues
Dry Summer Sausages
Crisp Dill Pickles
Ripe Olives
Green Olives
Cherkins Sweet and Sour

Tinned Cheeses
Pimento
Swiss
Roquefort
Camembert
Cheddar
Limburger
Tinned Fruits
Strawberries
Black Cherries
White Cherries
Loganberries
Blackberries
Gooseberries
Pineapple
Peaches
Pears
Apricots
Fruit Salad
Puree au Foie Gras (The King of Sandwich Fillers)
A variety of Jams too numerous to list here

Numerous varieties of Meat and Fish Pastes unsurpassed as Sandwich Fillers

I. SHAININ & Co
The Home of Delicacies
100 SZECHUEN ROAD
PHONE C. 1183
"Dainty, Distinctive Delicacies"

A cup of OVOMALTINE taken before retiring ensures sound sleep and enables you to wake up fresh and invigorated, ready for the work of the coming day.

OVOMALTINE
is a pure food, contains no drugs. Obtainable from all dispensaries and provision stores.

The New HOTEL, WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW
Situated on the North side of the West Lake, and having a southern aspect, with most beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood.
The new hotel a six-story building is fitted with electric lifts and has forty bed-rooms, with up-to-date private bath-rooms and flush toilets,
ROOF-GARDEN, BILLIARD ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BAR-ROOM AND LOUNGE
Rates: Including Meals $8.50 to 12 per person (with bath) special terms can be arranged by the Week or Month on application to the Manager.
RESERVATION BY LETTER OR BY TELEGRAM
Tel. Add. "NEWHOTEL" HANGCHOW
S. K. TUNG, MANAGER

The Talk of the Town
Opening Tonight
The Polar Bear Ballet
AT THE
WESTERN TAVERN
Great Indian Dance
Vampire and Girl

Dance of the Snake
Passion Review
The Moscovite Ballet
(By direction of Mr. A De Sheimo)
COME—WHERE LIGHTS ARE DIM AND BREEZES COOL—COME
The Western Tavern
135 Jessfield Road Telephone West 3893

The China Press

LACTOGEN FOR
The NATURAL-MILK F...
YOUR BABY

Business and Official Notices

In The United States Court For China

In re Last Will and Testament of THEOPHIL EDMUND WINTER, Deceased. Cause No. 2287 Estate No. 521 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Theophil Edmund Winter, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before January 29, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

HORACE R. LEQUEAR,
Administrator,
Yochow City,
Hunan, China

July 29, 1923. 60788

New York Freight Bureau

FREIGHT TARIFF

Dated 1st January, 1923.

ADDENDUM No. 5

INCREASE

The following increase in rates from Shanghai becomes effective from 1st October 1923:—

56 Silk Piece Goods G$30.00 per 40 cu. ft. or 2% ad. valorem

57 Silk Pongees G$30.00 per 40 cu. ft. or 2% ad. valorem

58 Silk, Raw G$30.00 per 40 cu. ft. or 2% ad. valorem

59 Silk Waste G$22.50 per 40 cu. ft.

60813 J 29

SWISS CONFEDERATION.

Wednesday, August 1st, being the Swiss National Day the undersigned will be At Home to all Swiss citizens at the Consulate General from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

F. KAESTLI
Acting Consul General
Swiss Consulate General
Shanghai, July 28th, 1923.

MA JONG. We could supply Ma Jong sets, and are prepared to take orders from 50 upwards. Our prices are the lowest in town. Give us a call and we will convince you.

J. HASKAEL,
Central Building. Tel C. 2735

60815 A 1

NEPTUNE.

Do you require qualified and guaranteed servants for your office, house or hotel? If so write to Servants' Registry Office, No. 39 Szechuen Road. Communicate with us in English, French, German.

60812 A 28

PROF. I.K. SETO, Prop.

Turkish bath and massage establishment. Up-to-date American and Oriental meals.

Open 9 a.m. 11 p.m. 10 Seward Road Tel. N. 3253.
2 blocks from Astor House.

CAFE CECIL

Beg to inform their patrons that they are prepared to supply **daily tiffins,** from 1st August Terms moderate, arrangements to be made beforehand for monthly contracts or daily tiffins.

45B Kiangse Road. Tel. C. 7862.
(Opposite L. Moore & Co.)

60699 J. 29

QUICK SERVICE

Comfortable cars. Sent out from our nearest station to you

West 2470 2640

LEE LEE GARAGE
1A Yates Road

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that H. B. CAMPBELL, 20 Foochow Road, Shanghai, has been appointed as *Distributing Agent* for our *Truscon Laboratories'* products, as dampproofing and waterproofing chemicals and paints, concrete hardener, enamels, metal sash putty, etc. etc.

TRUSCON STEEL COMPANY
E. A. SILAGI
General Manager for China.

Shanghai, July 25th, 1923.

60772 J 29

LOST L-A. No. 1876A for 400 tons No. 1 Pig Iron ex s.s Meian (of which 200 tons were delivered on 28th. December, 1922) and L-A. No. 1877A for 500 tons No. 1 Pig Iron ex s.s. Hanping, both issued on 2nd. November, 1922, in favour of the Pah Hwei Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd. Due notice having been given the said Bank of the loss, these L-A.'s are hereby declared null and void. Similar notice also appears in the "Shunpao" and "Sinwenpao".

HAN YEH PING IRON & COAL CO., LTD.

60778 A 2

Maison Adix Shanghai — Paris

Specialists in French Silks, Cottons, Woolens, Trimmings, Hats, etc.

Retail-Department: Zylstra Arcade, 27 Nanking Rd.

For one week only
Large Sale at Reduced Prices

60761

A Good Impression

is worth a lot. To create a good impression right from the start, be sure YOUR HAT does not look old and out of style. To give it that look of youth and style it ought to have, send it to me to be RENOVATED.

V. D. Alobog, Manager
"LA UNION"—Hat Renovators
3206 Haining Road
Tel. North 527

59716

MAR JONG LESSONS

given by Educated English-speaking Chinese gentleman with 17 years' experience in Mar Jong. Learn to play the correct way. Learn all the secret and tricky methods to avoid foul play. Learn a new game play with Mar Jong Cards. Any number of players can participate in one game. Very exciting. Private lessons only. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 1154, THE CHINA PRESS.

60478

Why pay more for a 2nd hand machine when you can get a new one, the MINERVA STANDARD SIZE TYPEWRITER! for Tls. 70 on view at Bartlett Yung and Co.

Sole Agents
17 Honan Road Phone C. 1875

58637

MANICURISTE

Hours: 10 a.m. to noon. 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.
or
by appointment
HELEN VORONOFF
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Tel. C. 5013
Room No. 5. (2nd Floor)
(Above Messrs. Algar & Co.)

60487

E. BUSCH

ARCHITECT, CIVIL ENGINEER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR, Land and Estate Agent, 60 Kiangse Road. All kinds of building operations, especially reinforced concrete. Phone C. 6394.

59095 A 25

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER
PILSENER 皮象牌 PILSENER
ELEPHANT HEAD BEER

GARNER QUELCH & CO.
Sole Importers
Tel. C. 2021

NOTICE

Dr. Klatchko has removed to 9A Hankow Road. Top floor.

60245

Frederick's Hotel

Kwang-Tung Road off Jukong Road 2 minutes from Rango Road

Large, airy, comfortable moderate priced rooms. Ideal location.

Specially prepared home made sausages. Special chipped fried potatoes and fish. Come and enjoy a meal "like Mother used to cook."

Look for our Sign-board on Jukong Road, 150 Yards off Szechuen Road.

57738

DR. F. FRANEK, M. D.
Specialist in Urinary Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment)
Museum Road corner of Balfour Road
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.
Tel. C. 851.

Order from Your Bookseller
THE CHINA YEAR BOOK
923
EDITED BY
H.G.W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.
PRICE $12.50
An Encylopaedia of Information Regarding China

T. F. 153

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

FOR "BETTER GOLF"

GOLF IN ALL WEATHERS

The "CRAIG GOLFMETER" improves your golf and enables you to practice and keep in trim in all weathers. It requires a space of only 11 feet by 16 feet and can be set up indoors or outside. It is suitable for wood or iron clubs and works equally well for right or left hand players. An excellent practice machine for Lady Golfers. A full 18 hole game can be played on it and matches held.

Call for demonstration or write for booklet to
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
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42 Nanking Road, Shanghai

JAVA SEAAND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.

SHANGHAI 3 EZRA ROAD
ESTAB LISHED A.D. 1861
FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE
A. KOOYMAN,
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Phone, Central:
70 General Office. 2335 Compradore, 3870 General Manager

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WE SPECIALIZE, TRY US,
GIVE US ONE HALF YOUR COLLECTIONS AND WATCH RESULTS
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT CO.
96 Szechuen Road. Phone Central 3356

60672

House-Shipbuilders and Contractors.

Messrs. HEINZEL, OTT & CO. beg to announce the arrival of a large stock of White Composition, Enamel Paints, and Varnishes.
First Quality, Dutch Manufacture.
Price list and Samples will be forwarded upon request.
Telephone C. 1645 60 Kiangse Road.

60811 J 29

Come and Inspect our
Bath Towels and Bath Robes.

Bath robe prices ranging from $3 to $10 each. Bath Towel prices ranging from $5.50 to $44 per dozen. Our materials are absolutely of the best, and prices are cheaper by 50% in comparison with other goods of the same quality obtainable elsewhere.

P425, Nanking Road. SEAN YOU ZOO & CO., LTD. Telephone C. 7485.

59171

KIAOCHOW TSINAN RAILWAY

Public Notice No. 16

The public is hereby notified that the revised passenger time-table of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway will be enforced on August 1st, 1923, until further notice. Night trains No. 1 and No. 2 will be still suspended temporarily, while trains No. 13 and No. 14 from Tsingtao to Kaomi will be still extended to Weihsien.

By Order
KIAOCHOW-TSINAN RAILWAY
July 21st, 1923.

Time-Table

Train Nos. 3 I.II.III	Train Nos. II II.III	Train Nos. 5 I.II.III	Train Nos. 14 II.III.		STATIONS		Train Nos. 6 I.II.III	Train Nos. 14 II.III.	Train Nos. 4 I.II.III	Train Nos. 12 II.III.
7.00	....	10.00	15.00	d.	TSINGTAO	a.	18.10	13.10	21.50	....
7.07	....	10.07	15.07	a.	HARBOUR	d.	18.04	13.03	21.44	....
7.10	....	10.10	15.09	d.	STATION	.	17.58	13.00	21.41	....
9.13	....	12.27	17.38	a.	KIAOCHOW	d.	15.44	10.30	19.40	....
9.19	....	12.32	17.55	d.		a.	15.39	10.18	19.36	....
9.57	.....	13.12	18.45	a.	KAOMI	d.	14.58	9.25	18.57	...
10,15	....	13.32	19.08	d.		a.	14.43	8.55	18.42	....
12,04	...	15.52	21.31	a.	FANGTZU	d.	12.28	6.30	16.55	....
12 25	6.10	16.12	21.54	d.		a.	12.13	5.53	16.40	21.45
12.47	6.36	16.40	22.24	a.	WEIHSIEN	d.	11.50	5.23	16.19	21.19
12.52	6.45	16.45	....	d.		a.	11.45	....	16.15	21.13
14.22	8.46	18.24	....	a.	TSINGCHOW	d.	10.12	....	14.51	19.22
14.25	9.00	18.41	....	d.		a.	9.57	....	14.49	19.11
15.37	10.28	19 54	....	a.	CHANGTIEN	d.	8.38	....	13.36	17.38
15.54	11.00	20.16	....	d.		a.	8.23	....	13.21	17.02
16.21	11.35	20.43	....	a.	CHOUTSUN	d.	7.56	....	12.54	16,30
16.26	11.50	20.48	....	d.		a.	7.51	....	12.51	16.17
18.50	15.20	23.08	....	a.	TSINAN	d.	5.30	....	10.30	13.00

60768 A 9

Business and Official Notices

WANTED—A loan of Tls. 7,500. Can give Fong Tan(方單) of half mow of land on Bubbling Well Road near Race Course worth Tls. 10,000 as security. Good interest. Absolutely safe and confidential. For particulars, apply to Box 1281 THE CHINA PRESS.

60800 J 31

The "Allenburys" System

Is founded on a physiological basis and accords with the views now generally held on the subject. It stands today the pre-eminent system of Infant Feeding.

"Allenburys" Foods for Infants.

Send for our pamphlet "Infant Feeding In The Light of Recent Research"

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
SHANGHAI

Offices to Let

on the 3rd and 4th floors of 50 Avenue Edward VII Modern Building.

Moderate Rental

includes elevators, light, steam heating, and water. Please apply

The Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange Ltd.
50 Avenue Edward VII

60562 A. 1.

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN, M.D.

Specialist in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½, or by appointment, 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building). Tel. C. 7092, Residence 23, North Szechuen Road. Tel. N 2554.

Morning and evening gowns. Sport and dressy hats. Most reasonable in Shanghai. If you do not believe it come in and have a look. Madame Tong, 329J Avenue Joffre. 60769 J 29

EMBROIDERY

Lessons in embroidery (by machine) given by experienced lady. Also undertakes embroidery of every description and design to order. Address Mrs. Dolgoff, No. 306 Avenue Joffre.

60714 J 31

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund
For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LTD.
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

54802

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ASSIST PROF. DR. K. PANEK, M.D., begs to announce, that he will remove his office rooms on 1st of August to Ward Building, 124 Szechuen Road, next to Navy Y.M.C.A. Phone C. 1129.

60533 A 16

Rebrowning Firearms by cold process satisfaction guaranteed
P. J. Braga
14a Darroch Road.

60575

Cabinet of Face Massage and Manicure

Has removed from 573 Nanking Road to 170B Bubbling Well Road. Tel. W. 2828.

60543 A 16

China Press Want—Ads. Bring Results

JUST OPENED
Pacific International Musical and Theatrical Bureau
No. Y-36/7 North Szechuen Road, Tel. N. 2631

SPECIAL NOTICE

Musicians and artists of every nationality and speciality can come to be registered at this Bureau and may be assured of receiving work, in Shanghai or abroad.

Every hotel, cinematograph, steamer, club, cafe, Chinese theatre, etc., in Shanghai and in outports may be assured of getting what they want in the line of orchestras, musicians, dancers, singers, ballet-dancers, etc., etc., at any time and for any period of time, as required.

We can make special arrangements for performances and concerts; we have our own correspondents for Manila, Java, Japan Singapore, Saigon and Siam. We have our own theatrical hall for musicians, dancers, etc., where the person or persons about to be engaged can be heard or seen by the person who wants to engage the artists, we also keep photographic albums of all our artists, and we have teachers for every kind of instrument.

Musical instruments of every description may be bought at our Bureau.

60759

Hongkew Park

Tuesday July 31, at 9.15 p.m.

Municipal Orchestra Open-Air Concert

Chairs at 30 Cents each

For Programme:—

See Page No. 4

60817 J 29

Anglo-Chinese Commercial Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong (Companies) Ordinance and the China (Companies) Order in Council)

Registered Offices:
Ing Wo, Nantai,
FOOCHOW

The above-named Company is issuing a Prospectus dated the 25th day of July, 1923, a copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Companies inviting subscriptions at par for 45,000 Ordinary Shares of Foochow $5. each and 10,000 Preference Shares of Foochow $5. each.

Full Prospectus (upon the terms of which application will *alone* be received) and forms of application may be obtained locally from the Company's Broker, A. E. Stewart, Esq., Member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

This notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe for shares.

J. W. ODELL,
Secretary.

DATED 25th July, 1923.

SHANGHAI LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION

Association Courts at Majestic Hotel Grounds, Bubbling Well Road (Entrance Gordon Road)

SHANGHAI

vs.

JAPANESE OLYMPIC TEAM

(Far Eastern Champions)

Eight Matches

Monday, JULY 30 Tuesday, JULY 31
Wednesday, AUGUST 1 Saturday, AUGUST 4

Two Matches Each Day At 4.30 O'clock

Series Tickets Three Dollars
Admission One Dollar

Tickets at All Clubs And From

N. B. Ramsay, 71 Peking Road
J. L. Wade, Probst, Hanbury and Company, 21 Jinkee Road
J. Elmore, McBain Building, 1 The Bund
J. E. Doyle, Shanghai Mercantile Printing Co., 9B Kiangse Road

C. E. WHITAMORE,
Hon. Sec.

T. F. 197

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,800,000
Reserve Liabilities £3,000,000

Head Office.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund

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Sir Duncan Carmichael,
C. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
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The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
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Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.

Bankers:
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The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd,
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
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Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Samarang
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cawnpore	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Singapore
Colombo	Manila	Sourabaya
Delhi	Medan	Taiping
Hankow	New York	Tavoy
	Zamboanga	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager

Banque belge Pour L'Etranger

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,352,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS NEW YORK, BUCHAREST BRAZIL, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, ITALY (TYROL), and YUGO-SLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMI CHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCTGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGO-SLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital

U. S. $10,000,000
Paid Capital U. S. .....$ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

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HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.
Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, £, $, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5342, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital ..$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	New York	Vladivostock
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America

G. H. STITT.
Manager

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Kup. the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bondreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski.
P. Patithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1915)
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00.
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien,
Vice-President:
Mr. Chien Yung-ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
16 The Bund
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Hung, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.0 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Java
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau Dairen, Changchun, Mukden Soochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
Y. KATADA, Manager.
N. F. CHANG Sub-Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Telephone: C. 1941.
C. 1946.
C. 5651.
Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(*Netherlands Trading Society*)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80.000.000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19.445,211 (about £1,620,434)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1.888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.0
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.0
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) ..	69,500,000.00

Head Office
No. 96 Boulevard Hancomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager

International Banking Corporation

Capital paid up ....U.S. $5.000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $10,504,980
Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Madrid
Batavia	Manila
Bombay	Panama
Calcutta	Peking
Canton	Rangoon
Cebu	San Francisco
Colon	Santo Domingo
Dairen	Shanghai
Hankow	Singapore
Harbin	Soerabaya
Hongkong	Tientsin
Kobe	Tokio
Lyons	Yokohama

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Saving Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $10,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,033,345.41

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
42 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

浙江實業銀行 The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers Association)

Capital $2,000.000.00
Reserve Fund $300,000.00
Undivided Profits $120,000.00
Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK." Shanghai.

東亞銀行 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K. $500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise of Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompts de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Bale.
Len and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI. No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyu from Hankow: Mr. L. B. Bradsher.
Per I-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow: Mr. Hasperg; from Wuhu: Mr. Weippert.
Per C. M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Miss M. B. Duncan.
Per P. and O. s.s. Soudan from Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Dimelow, Misses K. and P. Dimelow, K. O. Elder, Messrs. L. Dyson, King Van-pow; from Hongkong: Messrs. Pang Takyuen, K. C. Tsang, C. F. Phung.
Per C.N. s.s. Szechuen from Tsingtao: Miss Griffin, Messrs. Robinson, Walker, Boxce, Koulen,

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers .... C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
Antung	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
Canton	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
Changchun	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION
(Established 1915)
Head Offices: 9 Ningpo Road
Hongkew Office: 15 N. Szechuen Road

Branches and agencies in principal cities throughout China
Correspondents in Europe, United States of America, Japan, Hawaiian Islands, Manila, Straits Settlement and Australia.
All kinds of banking business transacted.

K. P. CHEN
Veneral Manager

Telephones C. 4522-4
Cable Address "Comsavbank"

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $880,000.00
Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin,
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital..... U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits....U. S. $ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association
Correspondents:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Northwestern National Bank, Portland, Ore.
Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
Amer. Sav. Bk. and Trust Co., Seattle.
Shanghai Branch: Central 7944, 7945, 7946, & 7947

6 Kiukiang Road
CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold
A. E. SCHUMACHER
Manager

中國工業銀行 THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.
Shanghai Branch
61 Kiangse Road

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."

CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Shanghai Branch

Tel. Nos. C. 3204, 5816 and 6553.

Weather Report

Remarks on the 27th.—High pressures central over Kiusiu. The China Sea typhoon has landed by Hongkong travelling WNW. The Carolines center is nearing Guam NNW ward or NW ward. A depression is crossing northern China ENE ward. Cyclonic storm over Hongkong and Swatow districts. Fresh monsoon over the Eastern and the Yellow Seas. Fine and hot weather in central and northern China.

Morning of the 28th.—Fine weather. Rather fresh monsoon. High and steady pressure.

東方商業銀行 Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $5,000,00
Paid up Capital $2,500,00
Head Office: Hongkong
Branches: Canton, Bangkok.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted. Interests allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Savings Department.
Special Savings Department for ladies in charge of Chinese ladies well educated and experienced in modern banking.
Bankers.
New York National City Bank.
Westminster Foreign Bank (London),
Union Trust Co., of S. Francisco.
The Canton Bank of S. Francisco
L. C. WAI,
Manager.
36 Kiangse Road

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on July 24, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	"	18-30
Pork	"	30-40
Veal	"	24-35
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	30-40
Cod	"	15-20
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	15-20
Salmon	"	20-25
Sami	"	none
Soles	"	15-20
Whitebait	"	20-25
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	30-35
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Geese	each	70-$1.00
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Teal	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Duck	"	60-90
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	10-12
Apples	"	10-15
Banana	"	8-10
Chestnuts	"	none
Melons	each	none
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	"	9-10
Lichees	per lb.	20-25
Oranges	"	$1.00-$1.20
Peaches	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	"	40-50
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	none
Pigeons	"	15-20
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	10-14
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	12-14
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Bread Beans	per lb.	5-7
Cabbages	each	8-10
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	"	4-5
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg plant	per lb.	5-6
French Beans	"	10-12
Peas	"	none
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Grain and Flour		
Leeks	per bunch	3-4
Parsnips	"	2-4
Potatoes	per picul	$1.50-$2.00
Radishes	"	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	8-10
Onions	"	2-3
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour Shanghai	"	$3.00
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.30
Barley	"	$4.30
Rice	pr 200 lbs.	$13.20
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	"	$0.25
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
House Coal	"	17.25

E. Kliner,
Chief Inspector

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B., —	H.$1,150 S.
Chartered ... —	£20½ S.
Russo-Asiatic ...	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton ...	H.$625 B.
North China ...	Tls. 188
Union of Canton	H.$228 B.
Yangtsze ... —	H.$26 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 19 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire ...	H.$127 B.
Hongkong Fire ...	H.$475 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$169 S.
Indo-China Pref.	H.$87½ B.
"Shell" ...	74/-
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 83
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 53 B.
Mining	
Kaiping ...	Tls. 20¼ S.
Oriental Cons. —	12/-
Raub ...	$5
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$151½
Shanghai Dock —	Tls. 92½ S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 6½ B.
„ Pref. ...	Tls. 5.20
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 196 S.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$160 S.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$45 B.
China Realty ord.	... 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land .	Tls. 121 B.
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 118 B.
Dariton Ltd. ...	Tls. 58 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) ...	Tls. 11.90 B
E-wo (pref.) ...	Tls 110 B.
Laou-kung-mow.	Tls. 10
Oriental ...	Tls. 6
Shanghai Cotton.	Tls. 80 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles ...	Tls. 25
China Sugar ...	$220 S.
Green Island ...	$30¼ B.
Langkats ...	Tls. 30½ B.
Major Bros. ...	Tls. 5
Thai Sumatra ...	Tls. 90 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts...	$6¾ B.
Llewelyn ...	$42½
Lane Crawford..	$102 B.
Boutrie ...	$55 B.
Watson ...	H.$20¾ B.
Weeks ...	$13 —
Rubbers (local)	
Lima ...	Tls. 7.40 B.
Amherst ...	Tls. 0.40 B.
Anglo-Java ...	Tls. 6.80 B.
Anglo-Dutch ...	Tls. 3.20 B.
Ayer Tawah ...	Tls. 23 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.15 B.
Bute ...	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.22½ B
Chemor United ...	Tls. 1.12½ B.
Chempedak ...	Tls. 5.70 B.
Cheng ...	Tls. 2
Consolidated ...	Tls. 2.85 B.
Dominion ...	Tls. 2½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13½ B.
Kapayang ...	Tls. 11 B.
Karan ...	Tls. 7¼ B.
Kedah ...	Tls. 1¼ B.
Koth Bahree ...	Tls. 1¼ B.
Kroewoek Java .	Tls. 15 B.
Padang ...	Tls. 6¼ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.30 B.
Permata ...	Tls. 3.35 B.
Repah ...	Tls. 0.95 B.
Samagagas ...	Tls. 0.95 B.
Seekees ...	Tls. 1¼ B.
Semambu ...	Tls. 1.45 B.
Senawang ...	Tls. 1.22½ B.
S'hai Klebang ...	Tls. 0.65 B.
Shanghai Malay.	10 Old B.
	9½ New B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 1.07½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.42½ B.
Sungala ...	Tls. 10 B.
Sungei Duri ...	Tls. 3½ B.
Sua Manggis ...	Tls. 0.80 B.
S'hai Seremban .	Tls. 0.77½ B.
Taiping ...	Tls. 0.87½ B.
Tanah Merah ...	Tls. 1½ B.
Tebong ...	Tls. 3.55 B.
Klangbes ...	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 335
Culty Dairy ...	Tls. 14
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 152 B.
Shanghai Gas ...	Tls. 38½ B.
Horse Bazaar ...	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury ...	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone .	Tls. 70 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 177½ B.

a Sellers. Ba. Sales. B. Buyers

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Money Exchange

Shanghai July 28, 1923

Mex. Dollars market rate..	72.05
Native Interest ...	.64
Copper Cash ...	249.000
Bar Silver ...	30⅞
Shanghai Gold Bar ...	343
Bank rate of Discount ...	8%
Paris on London ...	77.55
New York on London...	459¼
London—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	3/0¼
Demand ...	3/0⅝
New York—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	69½
Demand ...	69⅝

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank

Open quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.) ...	3/0¼
London (Demand) ..	3/0⅝
London 4 m-s ...	3/0½
India (T.T.) ...	224¾
France (T.T.) ...	1175
America (T.T.) ...	69½
Hongkong (T.T.) ...	74½
Japan (T/T.) ...	70½
Batavia (T.T.) ...	181
Straits (T.T.) ...	77

BANK'S BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits..	3/1½
London 4 m-s Docts ..	3/1¾
London 6 m-s Credits..	3/2
London 6 m-s Docts ..	
France 4 m-s ...	1225
America 4 m-s L/c ...	72
Docs ...	72½

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates

@ 70¼ = Tls. 142.35

@ exch. 72.3 = Mex. $196.83

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate

@ 3/1 = Tls. 6.49

@ exch. 72.3 = Mex. $8.98

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY

Hk. Tls. 5.78	@	3/1¼	£1
Hk. Tls. 1	@	1140½	Fr. 12.71
Hk. Tls. 1	@	—	Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1	@	63⅝	Yen 1.62
Hk. Tls. 1	@	230¼	
Hk. Tls. 1.26	@	71⅝	Gold $1
			Rupees 2.56
Hk. Tls. 1	@	—	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@	15.40	Ital Lire 17.16

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 69¼

Demand buying on America 70¼

Demand selling on London 3/0¼

Demand buying on London 3/1

CHINESE GOV. BONDS

(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	93.50	93.50
5th Year 6%	57.00	57.00
7th Year 6%	46.60	46.70
9th Year 6%	68.90	68.60
6% Consolidated	51.00	50.45
7% Consolidated	57.50	57.60
11th Year 8%	98.00	98.00
90 Millions 8%	25.90	25.80

ROUBLE EXCHANGE

RANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 330,000 ... Tls. 100

Roubles 100 ... Mex. $0.04

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 15.55 = 1 Tael

Swiss Frs. 3.80 = 1 Tael

Marks 300.000 = 1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 104.80 = 1 Pound Sterling

It. Lire 22.80 = 1 U. S. Dollar

It. Lire 134.60 = 100 Fr. Francs

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Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

July 28, 1923

Spot and forward bar silver were each down 1-16d. in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 62⅞ cents and the London-New York cross rate to 459¼. The only change in our official quotations here today was a drop in the Franc rate to 1165.

Our market while at times showing signs of steadiness was on the whole weak throughout the day, particularly at the close. A small amount of business in Sterling was done as high 3-0⅜ for July delivery, 3-0-5-16 for August and 3-0¼ for September.

Gold Dollars were done at 69⅝ for near delivery and 69½ for forward. However, at the close there were strong buyers at these rates with sellers of Sterling at ⅛d. lower and of Gold Dollars ¼ point lower.

There were no sellers of Yen at the close at better than 70⅝ for near delivery. At the close Banks were quoting 3-0⅞, 71 and 1210 for Sterling, Gold Dollar, and Franc bills respectively. India sold silver in London yesterday.

China both bought and sold, the market closing steady. New York report their market as easy.

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai July 28, 1923

OFFICIAL

July 27

Sonawangs Tls. 1.25

Tebongs Tls. 1.60 Oct.

July 28

Klebangs Tls. 0.75 Sept.

Tebongs Tls. 1.60 Oct.

Semambus Tls. 1.52½ Oct.

Telephones Tls. 70.75

Chemors Tls. 1.12½

Kroewoeks Tls. 15.00 (6 shares)

Padangs Tls. 6.50

Anglo Javas Tls. 6.95 Oct.

UNOFFICIAL

July 27

Tebongs Tls. 1.50

Anglo Javas Tls. 6.70

Repahs Tls. 0.95

Semambus Tls. 1.45

July 28

Anglo Javas Tls. 7.00 Oct.

Butes Tls. 0.67½

Bukits Tls. 1.22½

Chemors Tls. 1.12½

Senawangs Tls. 1.22½

Taiping Tls. 0.77½

Batu Anams Tls. 1.15

Klebangs Tls. 0.67½

Chinese Reorganisation Loan English Issur £73

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

The local share market has been active during the past week in Rubber shares and prices continue to improve in sympathy with the rise in price for rubber on the London and Singapore markets which now stands at 1s. 3⅛d. and 51½ cents per lb. respectively. Cottons have been a dull market with a tendency towards easier prices.

Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. are somewhat easier locally after the recent good demand but continue steady at about ... in London. All sound local investment shares are in good demand with very few shares changing hands.

London quotations have shown very slight fluctuations with the exception of the 5 percent Reorganisation Gold Loan 1913 which declined steadily during the week until yesterday when as the result of local buying the price recovered 2s. 3d. Recent, and the following are the latest quotations cabled to us; i.e., to hand this a.m.:

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B.I. £70.0.0.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, F.I. £66.5.0.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, G.I. £69.0.0 (sellers).

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, R.I. £66.0.0.

Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B" £3.0.0.

Shanghai Electric Construction Co., "B" (£1 Paid) £2.3.3 buyers.

Shell Transport & Trading Co., "B" £3.7.9.

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. £1.14.9.

British-American Tob. Co., "B" £5.1.10.

Nordanal Rubber Estates, Ltd. £0.14.0 (buyers).

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai July 28, 1923

OFFICIAL

Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 30.50

Shanghai Lands Tls. 120.00

Tebongs Tls. 1.50

Semambus Tls. 1.50

Bukits Tls. 1.25

Tanah Merah Tls. 0.87½

Chemors Tls. 1.15

Kroewoeks Tls. 15.25

UNOFFICIAL

S'hai Explorations Tls. 11.00

Chemors Tls. 1.15

Anglo Javas Tls. 7.15 Oct.

Batu Anams Tls. 1.15

Shanghai Kedah Tls. 1.27½ Tls. 1.30

Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 0.70

Repah Tls. 1.00 Sept.

Senawangs Tls. 1.25

Samagagas Tls. 1.00 Sept.

Bukits Tls. 1.25

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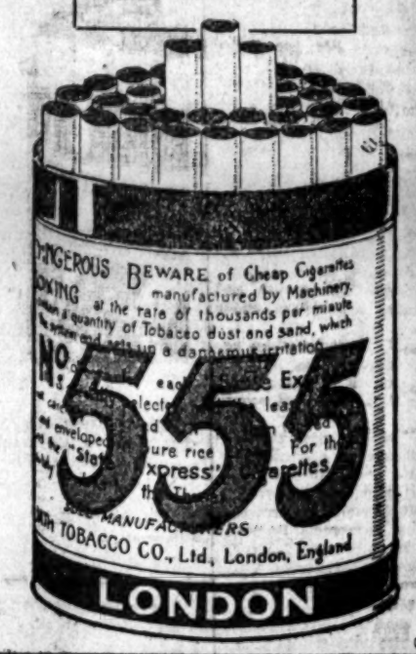

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See that you save in the right place.

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I.S.S. I.S.S.

The Man With A Thousand Friends

BY HERBERT KAUFMAN

He sat spellbound last night while Marco Polo told of his visit to the Great Khan of Tartary.

Together they retraced that brave journey through strange lands of the East—traveled by caravan and caravel, passed the yak felt tents and wheeled houses of Mongol hordes, skirted the Spice islands, and looked upon magnificence of which shard and tatter alone remain.

He saw the boy Alexander leap upon Bucephalus and ride to power such as no man has since wielded.

He witnessed his seizure of ancient civilisation and beheld him writhe in death at twenty nine.

Hector has driven him around the walls of Troy. Ulysses and the Argonauts are never-wearying friends.

His ears have rung with the screech of pillaged Delhi. And every parasang of Xenophon's march to the sea is familiar ground.

Napoleon's marshals and ministers come at bid to whisper talk out of school. He is acquainted with mean and sordid moments of the Emperor's life, has peeped upon the milk baths of that beggar on horseback, the Corsican vixen, and marveled that a Bonaparte's mother could still counsel and franc in the chambers of Versailles.

A certain Florentine bravo and silversmith never scruples to confess the shameless villainies that mark his gifted and wily career.

Thanks to Margaret and her unblushing quill, he is assured that the monarch's spouse and O'Grady's lass are sisters under the kirtle.

Machiavelli, conscienceless adviser of princes, sticks him behind the arras to overhear plots and deliberations of royal scoundrels.

Marcus Aurelius slips from an unmarked grave to descant upon the vices and virtues of the world.

And Petronius, master of elegancies and debauchery, waves a magic stylus, resurrects Rome at its worst, invokes Nero from his grave, stages gladiatorial trials and commands unmentionable revels for his delectation.

He and shabby Louis XI often stroll incognito into the dens and pothouses of medieval Paris, rub elbow with rogues and cutthroats about the Court of Miracles, applaud Villon's ribaldry, then piously confess their sins.

Droll Cervantes provides endless delight with yarns of a windmill fighter and squire of dames.

Acre, Cressy and Agincourt are under-the-window battlefields. With what thrills he harks to the twang of the long bow as the flower of French chivalry breaks before England's invincible archers.

Ben Johnson's bitter wit and Pepys' busybodying turn back London's clock. Boswell's sleuthing notebook and Colley Cibber's diary throw the Georgian period upon his mental screen.

Such are his intimates! And always on call! Prelates and prophets, pirates and panders, kings and concubines, rebels and picaroons, the might and the scum of ages crowd his rooms.

Thucydides drops in and the venerable Josephus. Conquistadors stage the rape of Inca treasuries, and babbling premiers' wives post him at keyholes of state.

One rainy Sabbath he jumped to Africa with Stanley and tracked the missionary Livingstone to his jungle post.

Whenever so inclined he may have Roosevelt for an afternoon, to learn where best to wing a charging rhino, or, if in political mood, discuss the faiths and traditions of democracy.

Why don't you meet the same folk? Any public library will introduce them.

Their little membership cards are magic carpets carrying through time and romance.

Drops of printer's ink, hold troubadours, vanished satrapies, Phoenician triremes, marauding armies, the griefs of women, the wisdom of men and the essence of all majestic souls.

Read and know!

The Creator Of "Barney Google" And "Spark Plug"

BILLY DE BECK

Billy De Beck, the "father" of what is one of the greatest comic cartoons in the world—the other being "Bringing up Father:" Both, incidentally, appear in THE CHINA PRESS every day.

Billy De Beck, the newspaper cartoonist whose famous comic characters "Barney Google" and "Spark Plug" have for so many months been a source of delight to the readers of this newspaper, is today receiving the congratulations of his army of friends as the genius who has inspired the Barney Google song, a musical hit which for the last two months has been sweeping the United States and the world at large.

De Beck had no intimation of how completely he was to triumph in a field hitherto new to him when early last April the celebrated song writers Billy Rose and Con Conrad besought his permission to immortalise Barney and Sparky in song. They informed him there was no doubt in the world as to how big the song would go. It was later necessary to understand that. Merely, as a friend, would he grant his permission to write it?

He understands now what it means to have inspired a musical knockout, for everywhere he goes the Barney Google song reechoes.

IT'S ALL OVER

First heard on Broadway on the day of its publication all the big headliners of vaudeville are singing it now to uproarious audiences which insist on hearing it over and over. It is the hit of their acts with performers like Van and Schenck, Sophie Tucker, Olsen and Johnson, and a score equally well known. Vincent Lopez and his famous orchestra is playing it every evening to tireless applause. No less than a dozen of the leading Broadway theaters have interpolated a special reference to Barney or a verse of the song into their summer productions. The hotel and restaurant orchestras have gone to it with enthusiasm and gusto for it is a great fox trot played without words—and dancers everywhere demand it and sing it while they trot to it. In Shanghai the Parisien Orchestra plays it, and Roy Sharp sings it.

The phonograph record makers are selling it like the proverbial hot cakes for it has gone to the heart and is heard on the lips of people everywhere.

"BARNEY ACTS"

Only a short time ago a friend who is sojourning in Paris wrote to De Beck that one of the leading music halls there and another one in London had put on "Barney acts" and that the tune had been caught up eagerly by theatergoers and was fast becoming popular in the streets. A theater in Buenos Aires has featured a similar act with the song for nearly a month, making a head over heels hit at every performance. Barney Google and the Barney song are almost an old story in Havana, and at New Orleans the latest popular sport it that of composing verses by way of addition to the song, the authors being everybody and anybody.

De Beck, who is contemplating a trip to the Orient next winter, has been duly informed that he may expect to have his song hit greet him in Peking and Calcutta as well as Shanghai for the song is in high favor with the men who serve Uncle Sam's fleets and every world traveller knows how the blue jackets and marines carry the songs they like to the ends of the earth and popularise them everywhere. And even with nobody specially singing it a good song will always circle the earth good song has a greater wave length than the highest powered radio ever assembled.

In The U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS

July 23, 1923, Cause No. 2275. In re The Kearny Co., Inc.; a bankrupt; on motion to set aside Court's order adjudicating petitioner bankrupt; submitted.

July 23, 1923, Cause No. 1870. Doong Yih and Co. v. Rossia Insurance Co. of America; on demurrer; submitted.

July 23, 1923, Cause No. 2220. Tsingtao Cold Storage Co., Ltd. v. L. H. Smith and Co.; on demurrer; submitted.

July 23, 1923, Cause No. 2226. Geo. A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al. motion for judgment; testimony taken of Geo A. Mayer; submitted.

July 23, 1923, Cause No. 2210. L. Samarcq and R. Fermus v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion to strike out demurrer and to set; submitted.

July 23, 1923, Cause No. 2053. In re Assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; motion objecting to report of assignee; passed.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER

July 21, 1923, Crim. No. 459. U. S. v. James. E. Filem, W. Connor and Chris Hansen; testimony taken of Toney Anastossi, L. Gorlin, C. Doyle, J. A. MacKenzie G. E. Walsh, D. Warner A. Masnik, J. E. Filem, C. Hansen, submitted.

July 21, 1923, Crim. No. 460. U. S. v. L. C. Solomon; plea of guilty.

July 21, 1923, Crim. No. 462. U. S. v. Lee Qui; testimony taken of J. Berentson, submitted.

July 21, 1923, Crim. No. 463. U. S. v. J. R. Gavin; testimony taken of G. H. Parry and Iuliana Pechura; submitted.

July 23, 1923, Cause No. 1800. U. S. v. Chas. H. Rex; plea of guilty.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

July 20, 1923, Cause No. 1559. In re estate of Joseph Seymour, deceased; order authorising sale of interest in certain lots.

July 21, 1923, Cause No. 2021. Kitty Ren v. American Drug Company; judgment for plaintiff.

July 23, 1923, Cause No. 1800. Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery, Ward and Co.; order sustaining objection to surety on supersedeas bond.

July 23, 1923, Cause No. 417. Newman v. Zimmerman; order overruling motion for execution.

July 24, 1923, Cause No. 1032. Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Hesslein and Co.; order overruling motion to dismiss and setting for final hearing.

July 24, 1923, Cause No. 1870. Doong Yih and Co. v. Rossia Insurance Co. of America; order allowing plaintiff thirty days from July 23 to file amended petition.

July 24, 1923, Cause No. 2220. Tsingtao Cold Storage Co. Ltd. v. L. H. Smith and Co.; order overruling demurrer.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

July 21, 1923, Crim. No. 459. U. S. v. James E. Filem, V. Connor and Chris Hansen; sentence, order binding accused over for trial before U. S. Court.

July 21, 1923, Crim. No. 460. U. S. v. L. C. Solomon; defendant assessed costs and warned.

July 21, 1923, Crim. No. 462. U. S. v. Lee Qui; sentence.

July 21, 1923, Crim. No. 463. U. S. v. J. R. Gavin; sentence.

July 24, 1923, Crim. No. 464. U. S. v. Chas H. Rex; sentence.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING

Sept. 24, 1923, 9:30 a.m. Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein and Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

July 18, 1923, Cause No. 1861. Luk Hop Company v. American Express Company; defendant's brief.

July 18, 1923, Cause No. 2254. Koh Shun Kee v. Block and Company; answer.

July 18, 1923, Cause No. 2282. China-American Trading Co. Inc. v. The Fearon, Daniel Company; complaint; appearance of counsel for defendant.

July 19, 1923, Cause No. 2275. In re The Kearny Co. Inc., a bankrupt; motion to set aside order of July 11, 1923.

July 19, 1923, Cause No. 2216. L. Samarcq and R. Fermus v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion to strike demurrer and to set for trial.

July 20, 1923, Cause No. 1852. Ping Kee v. Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.; defendant's brief.

July 20, 1923, Cause No. 2220. Tsingtao Cold Storage Co. Ltd. v. L. H. Smith and Co.; motion for argument on demurrer.

July 20, 1923, Cause No. 2226. George A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al; motion for judgment.

July 20, 1923, Cause No. 1870. Doong Yih and Co. v. Rossia Insurance Co. of America; motion for argument on demurrer.

July 20, 1923, Cause No. 2184. Y. Ching Mow and Co. v. C. Romero; discontinuance.

July 20, 1923, Cause No. 2278. U. S. v. E. Stein; marshal's return of search warrant.

July 20, 1923, Cause No. 2252. U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; marshal's return of search warrant.

July 20, 1923, Cause No. 1559. In re estate of Joseph Seymour, deceased; petition.

July 21, 1923, Cause No. 2053. In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; motion objecting to report of assignee.

July 21, 1923, Cause No. 1355. Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. v. Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.; satisfaction of judgment.

July 23, 1923, Cause No. 2283. U. S. v. Wm. Connor, Christian Hansen, J. E. Filem; information.

July 23, 1923, Cause No. 2053. In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; notice for withdrawal of notice of objection.

July 23, 1923, Cause No. 2020. Russia-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn and Co.; motion to take depositions.

July 23, 1923, Cause No. 2021. Kitty Ren v. American Drug Company; notice of appeal; motion for stay of execution.

July 24, 1923, Cause No. 2284. Dung Bar Nien, etc. v. The Robert Dollar Co.; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

July 24, 1923, Cause No. 2285. Vanderhill v. Vanderhill; petition; motion.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

July 17, 1923, Crim. No. 459. U. S. v. J. E. Filem, Wm. Connor, Chris. Hansen; complaint.

July 19, 1923, Crim. No. 460. U. S. v. L. C. Solomon; complaint.

July 19, 1923, Crim. No. 461. U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; complaint.

July 20, 1923, Crim. No. 462. U. S. v. Lee Qui; complaint.

July 20, 1923, Crim. No. 463. U. S. v. J. R. Gavin; complaint.

July 24, 1923, Crim. No. 464. U. S. v. C. H. Rex; complaint.

July 24, 1923, Civ. No. 126. Atkinson and Dallas v. C. Berthel and Co.; petition; summons issued.

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Point as smooth and life enduring as a jewel bearing.

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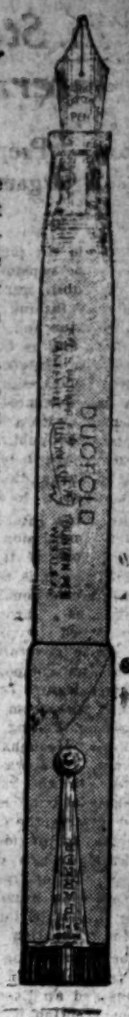

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Famine Relief Work Told In Statement Issued By International Commission

Body Prepares Announcement Concerning Organisation's History And Methods Of Alleviating Distress

Owing to the fact that there appears to be considerable confusion in the public mind regarding the history of famine relief organisation in China and the policy which has been and is being pursued by the China International Famine Relief Commission, the Commission has prepared the following statement, with a view to explaining how the public funds entrusted to it are being administered and outlining the scope of the work which is to be done:

The China International Famine Relief Commission was organised at the close of the great famine of 1920-21. It is an amalgamation of all International Famine Relief Committees throughout China. They agreed to pool all balances and to be governed by a central commission composed of properly elected delegates (one Chinese and one foreign) from each provincial committee. Peking was selected as National Headquarters. An endowment fund was established to provide for the running expenses of the National Headquarters in order to give the Commission permanence, to provide a skeleton organisation which can be enlarged to meet any emergency; but more especially to provide facilities to study the important questions of famine prevention.

The Commission elects at its annual meeting an Executive Committee and an Executive Secretary whose function it is to carry forward the various projects undertaken by the Commission. The Executive Committee is empowered to appoint sub-committees to deal with the various specific problems of famine prevention and relief.

COMMITTEES ACTING

The following sub-committees have been authorised and formed.

1.—Committee on *Relief Projects*, which has to do with the improvement of waterways, road building, irrigation, well-driving and other labor projects.

2.—*Forestry*, to promote tree-planting as a cure for flood.

3.—Committee on *Credit & Economic Improvement*, to improve rural credits and effect, through study, changes which will increase productivity, and improve economic conditions.

4.—*Colonisation*, which is designed to study the density of population and the possibility of relieving overcrowded areas by colonising more sparsely settled regions.

5.—*Famine Investigation*, and *Relief*, which undertakes to formulate standards to act as a guide in determining when famine conditions actually exist in a given area, and to measure its intensity, also to study rain-fall, crops and other pertinent questions in order to forecast famines.

6.—*Publicity*, which is to educate the Chinese people as to the causes of famine and its cure.

7.—*Technical Board*, composed of nine of the leading engineers in China, which advises on all technical questions.

The China International Famine Relief Commission is non-political, International and non-religious.

The Commission is governed by a constitution which can be amended only by a 2/3 vote of all regularly elected Commissioners who represent Provincial Committees. The Commissioners are elected by the Provincial Committee for a period of one year. There is a provision, however, that the Executive Committee is empowered to co-opt additional members up to 1/2 of the representative membership of the Commission.

The China International Famine Relief Commission has, up to the present time, recognised eight provincial committees. These Committees are organised to carry out relief or preventive work in the following provinces: Anhwei, Chekiang, Chihli, Hunan, Honan, Hupeh, Kiangsu, Shansi, Shantung, Shensi.

It will be noted that these are the provinces most susceptible to famine and it is in these districts that the program of river conservancy, forestation and other prevention measures will be initiated.

It is planned that the organisation will be extended eventually to every province, but in the meantime it is quite possible to carry out work in remote districts through agents from the National Headquarters.

PROSPECTS FOR TEN YEARS

Famines have been of frequent occurence in China. Memory of many still recalls the Great Famine of 1876-1879 when so many lost their lives in Chihli and Shansi. Within the last twelve years their frequency has increased. In 1921 the Hwai Valley met with one of its periodic floods causing great distress and requiring much relief. In 1917 the Yung Ting Ho and Tientsin district were seriously flooded. In 1920 there was the great Famine in the five northern provinces. In 1921 the Hwai Yellow and Han rivers flooded large sections of the provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsu, Shantung and Hupeh while Chekiang and Szechuen were affected in a smaller degree. Hunan had a drought famine of severe nature while Shensi and Kansu were stricken more lightly. During the last yaer Swatow was heavily afflicted by a tidal wave and Chekiang and real and severe need from heavy floods. We also still vividly remember the very heavy earthquake in Kansu in 1920.

This history of disaster during the past decade, is thought provoking first as to the cause, and second as to the future prospects of recurrence. It is true this multiplication of disasters is partly accounted for by the large and systematic relief done in 1920-21. This has stimulated other provinces to make known their wants vigorously and to give an impression of greater distress than actually existed. This tendency has been carefully watched by the China International Relief Commission and strongly opposed. But this explanation only accounts for a few famines of light severity. The disasters mentioned above are real and of unquestioned intensity. Among those reasons which may be regarded as under the control of man the largest cause of the increase of distress has been the gradual disintegration of the goverment of the country since the starting of the Republic. Repeated civil strife has left large sections of the country stripped of resources and unable to lay by funds to meet years of want: banditry has followed and contributed to the poverty of the country; dykes which should have been repaired have been let crumble; conservancy projects have been filed in offices instead of being put into operation; public funds for relief and even the public granaries have been exhausted to meet ordinary administration expenses. All this is a vicious circle leading from famine when natural disaster arises to banditry, increased poverty, lessened resources, which in turn increase the possibility and severity of famine again.

WHAT OF FUTURE?

In the second place, what of the future? Until the power and authority of the government can be well reestablished and given time to put the situation in order there is bound to be a succession of similar disasters in different parts of the country. Each disaster will necessitate appeals for funds within and without China. Repeated appeals mean lessening returns. Relief will be inadequate and consequently the people will pass through great periods of suffering leading to increased disturbance, increased difficulty for the government to establish itself, increased poverty and increased business depression. Suffering will be cumulative and more widespread.

It is beyond hope that the government authorities, absorbed as they are in the political struggle and without funds, will meet the above situation in any adequate way even under the pressure of the severe suffering of the people. It is unfortunate that they cannot, but it's true.

If, however, provision could be made for an annual income under international supervision to be used in relief when necessary but largely for constructive projects, the vicious circle would be changed to a beneficial one. Conditions in the famine districts would be stabilised by the large amount of labor used; flood prevention would insure repeated crops and business in these regions would be active; people would not be driven to banditry; and in general the conditions throughout the countryside would be greatly improved. Nor would this improvement be temporary, but rather cumulative.

POLICY OF COMMISSION

The policy of the Commission with respect to the preservation of its international character, towards arousing popular support, financially as well as morally, and towards the employment of salaried experts for the investigation and report upon appeals for assistance, for organisation and administration of relief work, etc. has been outlined at another point. The policy now to be considered is that with respect to the nature of its famine relief work.

The Commission takes the position in general that a condition of famine may exist without any immediate perceptible increase in the death rate. Through centuries of hardship the Chinese farmer has learned methods of subsistence which permit him to exist through many crises of want, but in a weakened condition, in financial slavery, and with no purchasing power remaining. The normal death rate in China contains a constant famine factor, for weakened constitutions after a diet of leaves, corn cobs and clay is not resistent to disease. Hence it is the policy of the Commission to extend relief, if means are forthcoming to those localities where drought or flood has reduced any considerable portion of the respectable countryside to a diet of unwholesome substitutes.

A second principle which has been adopted by the Commission is that relief will not be given in such a manner as to pauperise the population. To accomplish this purpose the plan adopted is that for the most part and except in emergencies, relief will be given only in exchange for a fair return in labor. If only a subsistence ration of cheap, but wholesome, food stuffs be given as a wage for a day's labor measured in recognised units of work accomplished, none but the needy will appeal for asistance. On the other hand, there is such a need for the construction of public works in China, that the utilisation of the large numbers of working men as results from all famine relief is an opportunity for public progress which ought not to be overlooked. The application of this principle takes its form under five heads: viz, except in emergencies.

1.—No money is to be given to famine sufferers, or for distribution in famine districts.

2.—No food will be given to famine sufferers, or for distribution in famine districts.

3.—Work will be provided for all able bodied members of needy families.

4.—Wages will be paid in food where the importation of food into the district is desirable: at other times in money.

5.—Wages will be paid on a piece-work basis whenever possible.

PUBLIC WORKS

A third principle which has been adopted by the Commission

(Continued on Page 28)

Noted Stars Of Stage To Marry

Margaret Lawrence & Wallace Eddinger

WALLACE Eddinger and Margaret Lawrence, well known American stage stars, have filed applications for a marriage license in London. Miss Lawrence formerly was the wife of Lieutenant-Commander Orson Munns, of the United States Navy.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGTEEN, Capt. Klausen, will leave on Sunday, July 29, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, July 30, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, July 31, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Capt. McIlwain, will leave on Monday, July 31, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, August 2, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, August 3, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, August 6, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 7, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, July 31, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO & POOTOO.—The Str. HSIN KIANGTEEN, Capt. Randbye, will leave on Saturday, Aug. 4, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINFUNG, Captain Davis, will leave on Monday, July 30, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the steamer KWANGPING, on August 2, 1923. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 32 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 317.

HAKODATE: The s.s. TUNGUS will be despatched for the above port on or about August 2. For Freight and/or Passage apply to S. HEIMANN & Co., 19A Canton Road. Tel. No. C. 1604.

For Japan Ports

KOBE DIRECT.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passengers Steamer LONDON MARU, 5,000 tons, Capt. K. Kitano, will be despatched from O.S.K. Wharf on July 30, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

For Foreign Ports

VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, s.s. EMPRESS OF CANADA will leave Woosung on Tuesday, July 31. The tenders will leave the Customs Jetty with Passengers and Hand Baggage only at 6 p.m. Monday. An extra tender will leave for Woosung at 8 a.m. Tuesday. For Passage, apply to A. H. TESSIER, Palace Hotel Building, 19A Bund, Phone C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH, corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Phone C. 181.

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangsin will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Amoy for Foochow on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing is due in Shanghai from Canton and Hongkong on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow yesterday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chusan will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Yatshing will leave Hongkong for Tsingtao next Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Cheongshing left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei, Hongkong and Canton on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Taisang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei next Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin yesterday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loksang left Dairen for Hongkong and Canton on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Hwahwu (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Wednesday and is due to arrive in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and will dock at the N. Y. K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning and will dock at the Wayside Wharf. The steamer is to sail for the same port early Tuesday morning.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Niigata Maru is due in Shanghai from Hankow today and will dock at the Wayside Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Kagoshima and Osaka next Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji next Wednesday and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Janus left Calcutta on Sunday morning, July 15, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Rangoon and ports about August 8.

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan arrived in Shanghai from Bombay via ports yesterday morning, and will sail for the same ports on Thursday, August 2.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Dongola left London at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, July 6, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports about August 15.

The M.M. s.s. André Lebon was due to leave Marseilles on Friday, July 13, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on August 17.

The M.M. s.s. Angkor will sail from the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf for Marseilles via ports at 3 p.m. August 3, and passengers may embark at the wharf after 1 o'clock that afternoon.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Pyrrhus left Singapore on Saturday, July 21, and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong today.

The P. and O. s.s. Khiva left Yokohama on Friday and arrives in Shanghai next Wednesday. The liner will sail for London via ports on Saturday, August 4.

The P. and O. s.s. Macedonia, from London on June 22, was expected to leave Hongkong at 10 o'clock Friday morning, and arriving in Shanghai tomorrow.

The Glen Line s.s. Glensanda is due to arrive in Shanghai from London on August 3.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenshane is due to arrive in Shanghai from London on August 20.

The Glen Line s.s. Pembrokeshire is due to arrive in Shanghai from London on September 3.

The Ben Line s.s. Bengloe, from London, left Penang on July 24 and is due in Shanghai on August 10.

The P. & O. s.s. Sardinia which left Shanghai on June 9, arrived in London at noon on Thursday, July 26.

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala is due to leave London next Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports about September 12.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat, from Marseilles on June 29 with mail, will leave Saigon at 6 o'clock this morning, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Saturday, August 4.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru sailed from Shanghai for Marseilles and London via ports yesterday morning.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Titan left Moji yesterday is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Sarpedon left Tsingtao on Friday afternoon and is due in Shanghai this morning.

AMERICAN LINES

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jessup is due in Shanghai from Portland on August 4, and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila August 6.

The Dollar s.s. M. S. Dollar left Singapore for New York on July 9.

The Dollar s.s. Stanley Dollar is due to leave New York for the Orient on August 8.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson was due to leave Seattle on Wednesday and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on August 11.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce was due to leave San Francisco on Thursday and is expected arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on August 15.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia was due to leave Vancouver on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on August 12.

The S. & B. s.s. West Chopaka is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on August 6, and will sail for Hongkong and Manila the following day.

The S. & B. s.s. West Carmona is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on August 13, and will sail for Hongkong, Manila and Singapore the following day.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland, from San Francisco on July 12, should dock at Yokohama from Honolulu on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Kboe on August 1.

The Dollar s.s. Esther Dollar is due to leave San Francisco for the Orient on August 8.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson will arrive in Shanghai from Seattle and Japan ports tomorrow afternoon, and is to dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf around 2 o'clock. The liner is bringing 1,600 sacks of mail, 3,500 tons of cargo and a full list of passengers for Shanghai, and will sail for Hogkong and Manila at 12:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada left Hongkong at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and is due at Woosung tomorrow at noon. The tender with incoming passengers from the steamer is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 2:30 p.m. The liner will sail for Vancouver via Kobe and Yokohama at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, and the tenders with outgoing passengers for Woosung will leave the Customs jetty at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening. An extra tender will leave for Woosung at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Shinyo Maru	June 21
President Pierce	June 23
Siberia Maru	July 3
President Wilson	July 8
Taiyo Maru	July 19
President Lincoln	July 21

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Australia	July 2
Empress of Asia	July 14
Stuart Dollar	July 24

FOR SEATTLE

President Jackson	June 23
Ibukisan Maru	June 23
City of Spokane	June 28
President Jefferson	June 30
Pomona	July 3
Arabia Maru	July 7
President Grant	July 12
Arizona Maru	July 16
West Kader	July 16
President Madison	July 24

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

West Jena	June 21
West Cayote	July 4
West O'Rowa	July 24

FOR NEW YORK

Shunko Maru	June 23
Wray Castle	July 7
Telemachus	July 10
Genoa Maru	July 12
Hamburg Maru	July 16
Langton Hall	July 20
Gothic Prince	July 21
Independence	July 22
Virginia Dollar	July 24
Manila Maru	July 25

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Teiresias	June 21
Delta	June 23
Gaelic Prince	June 24
Machaon	June 27
Cyclops	June 27
City of Corinth	June 27
Diomed	June 30
Glenapp	July 1
Rhesus	July 4
Malwa	July 7
Katori Maru	July 7
Troilus	July 11
Ningchow	July 13
Atsuta Maru	July 14
Glentara	July 17
Helenus	July 18
Devanha	July 21
Peleus	July 28
Kashima Maru	July 28

FOR HAMBURG

Preussen	June 30
Tsuruga Maru	July 7
Alps Maru	July 10
Schlesien	July 10
City of Manchester	July 19
City of Pekin	July 24
Emil Kirdorf	July 26

FOR COPENHAGEN

Malaya	July 1
Panama	July 12

FOR ROTTERDAM

Oldekerk	July 14

FOR GOTHENBURG

Nippon	July 6

FOR MARSEILLES

Angers	June 21
Chili	July 6
Porthos	July 20

FOR TRIESTE

Fiume L.	June 29

FOR INDIA

Kutsang	June 21
Sicilia	June 26
Nagpore	July 14
Torilla	July 21
Hosang	July 25

Steamers Arrived

July 28—Yungshin from Ningpo
July 28—H. K'teen from Ningpo
July 28—Sakaki M. from Dairen
July 28—Tingsang from Tientsin
July 28-C. of Boston from L'don
July 28—Grace Dollar from Vancouver
July 28—Hsinfung from Tientsin
July 28—Soudan from Bombay
July 28—Australien from Europe
July 28—Luenho from Hankow
July 28—Hunan from Hankow
July 28—Kiangteen from Hankow
July 28—Tachang M. from H'kow
July 28—London M. from Europe
July 28-Com. Dorise from Europe
July 28—Kiangyu from Hankow
July 28—Harold Dollar from Vancouver

Steamers Departed

July 28—Loongwo for Hankow
July 28—Chungking for Hankow
July 28—Changon for Hankow
July 28—Nanyang M. for Hankow
July 28—Pingyang for Dairen
July 28—Teli for T. Dairen
July 28—Liangchow for H. C'ton
July 28—Esang for S. H. C'ton
July 28—Kashima M. for London
July 28—Nanchang fro S. H. C.
July 28—Luchow for Tsingtao
July 28—Sakaki M. for T. Dairen
July 28—Shinon for Chinwangtao
July 28—Chihaya M. for W'chow
July 28—Iyo M. for Hongkong
July 28—Nikko M. for Japan
July 28—Peleus for Europe
July 28—E. of Russia for H'kong
July 28—Taishin M. for T. D'ren
July 28—Yungshin for Ningpo
July 28—H. K'teen for Ningpo
—Pootoo

Meteorological Reports

July 29, 1923.
Sun rises today at 5.16
Sun sets today at 18.57

SICCAWEI

(inches)	July 27.		July 28	
	29.78	29.83	29.82	29.86
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	-0.02	-0.03	0.00	0.00
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	-0.04	-0.03	↑0.04	↑0.03
Wind—direction	SSE	SSE	S	SSE
Wind—miles per hour	29.8	26.1	16.2	22.4
Temperature (Fahr.)	89°4	80°6	73°8	86°0
Humidity %	65	84	83	72
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	4	3	1	1
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	—	—	—	—

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT July 27.

	Mean 1922	24 hrs. Variation	Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	29.82	-0.02	29.71
Temperature (Min. 76°3) (Fahr.) (Max. 93°2)	84°8	↑1°0	81°9
Rainfall (inches)	32.02	0.00	28.19

THE ADMIRAL LINE

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	Leave Shanghai	Arrival Seattle
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Aug. 5	Aug. 21
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Aug. 17	Sept. 2
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Aug. 29	Sept. 14
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Sept. 10	Sept. 26
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 22	Oct. 8

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"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	August 13
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	August 25
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 6

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SAILS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
SATURDAY, JULY 28th
Despatching tender leaves Customs Jetty at 10.30 p.m. Friday and 8.00 a.m. Saturday.

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
E/Canada	July 30	Aug. 13	E/Canada	Sept. 24	Oct. 8
E/Russia	Aug. 11	Aug. 27	E/Russia	Oct. 6	Oct. 22
E/Australia	Aug. 27	Sept. 12	E/Australia	Oct. 22	Nov. 4
E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24			

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TO HONGKONG DIRECT

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 27
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	August 12
EMPRESS OF ASIA	August 24

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S.S. President Taft	Aug. 4
S.S. President Cleveland	Aug. 18
S.S. President Pierce	Sept. 1
S.S. President Wilson	Sept. 15
S.S. President Lincoln	Sept. 29

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Cleveland	Aug. 3
S.S. President Pierce	Aug. 17
S.S. President Wilson	Aug. 31
S.S. President Lincoln	Sept. 14
S.S. President Taft	Sept. 28

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New York to Europe
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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CARMONA" Aug. 14
For Hongkong, Philippine Islands
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA" Aug. 7
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SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Tenyo Maru via Nagasaki	Aug. 16
Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	Aug. 24
Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Sept. 7
Siberia Maru, via Dairen	Sept. 18

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

Korea Maru,	Aug. 4
Shinyo Maru,	Aug. 18
Siberia Maru, Hongkong only	Sept. 3
Taiyo Maru,	Sept. 15

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
Chikugo Maru .....July 30
†Shanghai Maru July31
Yamashiro Maru ....Aug. 1
†Nagasaki Maru .....Aug. 1
Kumano Maru .....Aug. 4
Fushimi Maru .....Aug. 4

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
Yokohama Maru ....Aug. 1

FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban, and Cape Town From Kobe.

†Nagasaki Shanghai Express Service

FOR EUROPE
*Mito Maru .....Aug. 2
*Tokushima Maru ....Aug. 4
Hakone Maru .....Aug. 18
Suwa Maru .....Aug. 25

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Aki Maru .....Aug 15

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via San Francisco Los Angels and Panama
Delagoa Maru .....Aug. 10

FOR HONGKONG
Shidzuoka Maru ....Aug. 13

*For Cargo

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" " YOKOHAMA	" "	140.00

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Bremen.
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ....(Via Marseilles) ..Sept. 5

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... August 15

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ....(Direct to Kobe) ..Aug. 21
S.S. "HAWAII MARU (Direct to Kobe) .....Sept. 4

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT TO HONGKONG)
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... July 29
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... July 30

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ....(Via Tsingtao) ....Aug. 4
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU (Via Tsingtao) ..... Aug. 11

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Aug. 9
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Aug. 19

FOR JAPAN. DIRECT TO KOBE
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ..... July 30

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Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	KHIVA	Aug. 4
	KASHMIR	Aug. 18
	MACEDONIA	Sept. 4
	DONGOLA	Sept. 18
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SOUDAN	Aug. 2
	KHIVA	Aug. 4
Calcutta—via Japan.	JANUS	Aug. 9
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	JANUS	
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	ST. ALBANS	Aug. 4
	EASTERN	Sept. 1st
	ARAFURA	Oct. 6

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ANGKOR			3rd August
CHAMBORD			17th August
PAUL LECAT	29th June	6th August	31st August
ANDRE LEBON	13th July	19th August	14th September
AMBOISE	27th July	2nd Sept.	28th Sept.
CORDILLERE	10th Aug.	16th Sept.	12th Oct.

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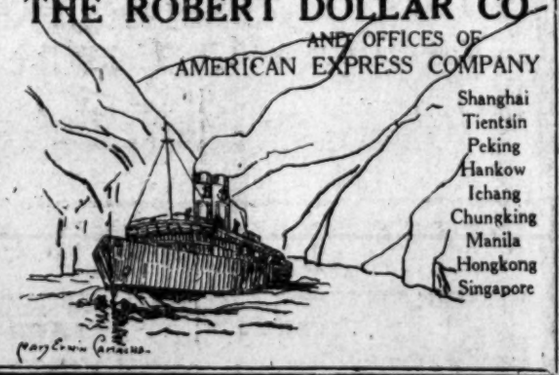

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Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
—	July 23	Algol	Fr. Gun-boat
L N B	July 6	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
F N B	July 19	Colmar	Fr. Cruiser
M C W	—	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
M C W	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
U C	June 25	Quiros	Am. Gun-boat
U S N B	July 18	Sacramento	Am. Cruiser

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

July 31	—	Vancouver	C. Transporter	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
July 31	8.00*	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 1	—	Seattle	Yokohama M	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 4	—	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 5	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 6	—	Portland	West Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Aug. 9	—	New York via Suez	Delphinia	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 10	—	New York	Delagoa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 11	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 15	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Aug. 15	—	New York	Alaska Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 16	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 17	—	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 18	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 20	—	New York	Eelbeck	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 21	—	Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 24	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 25	—	Vancouver	C. Highlander	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 27	—	Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 29	—	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 30	—	New York via Suez	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 1	—	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 3	—	New York	Wm. Penn	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 4	—	Seattle	Hawaii Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Sep. 7	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 8	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Sept. 10	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 15	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 18	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 20	—	Vancouver	C. Freighter	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 29	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 20	—	Vancouver	C. Skirmisher	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 22	—	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 30	—	Nagoya, Yokohama	Chikugo M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 30	—	Kobe	London Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 31	—	Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 1	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 3	—	Nagasaki	Nagasaki M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 4	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 4	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 6	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

Aug. 1	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tokushima M	Br. M.M. & Co.
Aug. 1	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Sarpendon	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 2	—	Bombay	Soudan	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 3	3.00	Marseilles	†Angkor	Fr. M. M. Cie
Aug. 3	—	Marseilles	Mito Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 4	—	Hamburg	Gleniffer	Br. G.L.E.A.
Aug. 4	—	Marseilles, etc.	Tokushima M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 4	—	London	†Khiva	Br. M.M. & Co.
Aug. 4	—	Marseilles, etc.	Mito Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 4	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Saleier	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Aug. 8	—	Hamburg, etc.	Rhexenor	Br. [illegible]
Aug. 9	—	Calcutta	Janus	Br. M. M. & Co.
Aug. 10	—	Hamburg	Carnarvonshire	Br. G.L.E.A.
Aug. 10	—	Liverpool, etc.	Titan	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 12	—	Hamburg	Scheer	Ger. H.S. Line
Aug. 14	—	Singapore	W. Carmona	Am. S. & L.
Aug. 15	—	Hamburg, etc.	Laomedon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 17	—	Marseilles	†Chambord	Fr. M. M. Cie
Aug. 18	—	London	Hakone M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 18	—	London	†Kashmir	Br. M. M. Co.
Aug. 25	—	London	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 27	—	Liverpol, etc.	Agamemnon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 30	—	London, etc.	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 31	—	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Sep. 4	—	London	†Macedonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 5	—	Hamburg, etc.	London Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 5	—	Antwerp, etc.	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 7	—	Rotterdam	Saparoca	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Sep. 12	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 14	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M. Cie
Sep. 15	—	Liverpool	Kt. Templar	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 18	—	London	Dongola	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 28	—	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 6	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Kertosono	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Oct. 12	—	Marseilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 31	—	London	Teiresias	Br. B.& S.

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FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Aug.	4	— Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.
Aug.	15	— Melbourne	†Aki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sept.	1	— Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.
Oct.	6	— Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July	29	— Hongkong	Alaska Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July	29	11.00* A H'kong C'ton	[illegible]	Br. B. & S.
July	30	4.45 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
July	30	5.00 Ningpo	Fain Ningsiang	Chi. N. S. S. N.
July	30	— Hongkong	Africa M.	Jap. O.S.K.
July	31	1.00 S. H'kong, C'ton	Kansu	Br. B. & S.
July	31	5.00 Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	21	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	1	12.30 Hongkong, Manila	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug.	1	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Taisang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug.	2	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Soochow	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	3	D.L. A. H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	3	— Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug.	4	— Hongkong, Manila	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug.	4	D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	5	D.L. A. H'kong, C'ton	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	6	— Hongkong, Manila	West Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Aug.	7	— Hongkong, Manila	W. Chopaka	Am. B. & S.
Aug.	12	— Hongkong	E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug.	13	— Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug.	13	— Hongkong	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug.	14	— Hongkong	W. Carmona	Am. S. & B.
Aug.	17	— Hongkong, Manila	P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Aug.	18	— Hongkong, Manila	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug.	24	— Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug.	25	— Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug.	31	— Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July	29	noon W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	29	10.00* W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
July	30	noon Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	31	3.00 W. C'foo, Tsin	Shuntien	Br. B.& S.
Aug.	1	2.00 Newchwang	Hupeh	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	2	— Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
Aug.	2	3.00 Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei M.	Jap. O.K.K.
Aug.	3	3.00 Chefoo, Tientsin	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	2	— Hakodate	Tungus	Rus. S.H. & Co.
Aug.	4	4.00 Tsingtao	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	4	— Dairen	Seikyo Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug.	5	D.L. W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July	29	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
July	30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.
July	30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
July	31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	31	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hunan	Br. B. & S.
July	31	1.00 Pukow	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	2	M. N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	2	M. N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug.	2	M. N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	5	M.N. Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. &
Aug.	6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT M. L.—DAYLIGHT * A.M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
July 31	6 a.m.	E. of Canada	Vancouver	Aug. 13
July 31	9 p.m.	Yokohama M.	Seattle	
Aug. 3	9 p.m.	P. Taft	S. Francisco	Aug. 23
Aug. 4	9 p.m.	P. McKinley	Seattle	Aug. 21

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Aug. 1	1 p.m.	Soudan	Marseilles	Sep. 9
Aug. 3	12 noon	Angkor	Marseilles	Sep. 8
Aug. 4	1 p.m.	Khiva	Marseilles	Sep. 9

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11 a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Chita
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Today	8.30 a.m.	Fengtien
W'wei, Chefoo and T'tsin	Today	10.30 a.m.	Tingsang
Chefoo and Tientsin	July 30	10.30 a.m.	Hsinfung
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	July 31	1.30 p.m.	Shuntien
Tsingtao	Aug. 1	9 p.m.	Waishing
Chefoo and Tientsin	July 31	1.30 p.m.	Chusan
Tientsin	Aug. 1	9 p.m.	Kwangping
Tsingtao & Dairy	Aug. 2	1.30 p.m.	Chohei Maru
Tsingtao	Aug. 4	2.30 p.m.	Shantung
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Aug. 4	9 p.m.	Tungchow

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Amoy	Today	9.30 a.m.	Szechuen
Swatow	July 31	8 p.m.	Taisang
Swatow	July 31	11.30 a.m.	Kanau
Hongkong & Canton	Aug. 1	1 p.m.	Soudan
Hongkong & Canton	Aug. 1	10 a.m.	†P. Jackson
Swatow	Aug. 1	9 p.m.	Soochow
Amoy	Aug. 2	9 p.m.	Suiyang

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	July 30	7 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	July 30	11 a.m.	Africa Maru
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Aug. 1	10 a.m.	P. Jackson

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tenders Alexandra and Vulcan conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada, for Vancouver will leave the Customs Jetty at 6 p.m.

Tuesday, July 31, 1923

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada, for Vancouver will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

AUCTION SALES

Cable "MOORE" Shanghai — ESTABLISHED 1874 — Codes A.B.C. 5th Ed. & Bentley

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42-44 Bristow Road, Tientsin

Phone: Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. Cent. 153; Auction Dept. Cent. 6123; Chinese Department Cent 6126

AUCTIONS

MIDDLE SALESROOM

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES ETC.
On Tuesday July 31st 1923,
Commencing at 10 a.m.

Red tapestry covered sitting room suite 7 pcs, Hall mirror, Extension dining table with 6 leaves, Hat & Umbrella stand, Pictures, Mirror back sideboard, Gas burner, Coal box, "VICTOR" GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS, E. P. Knives & Forks, Dinner crockery, Large cloisonne vase, Tennis racket, Cut glass table lamp, Ice cream freezer, Child's perambulator, Electric table fan 200V. Electric iron, Hand sewing machine, Brass spirit stove Leather hand bags, Baby's scale, BERKEFELD FILTER WITH PUMP, Camp bed with mosquito net, Bronze joss with black wood stand, Bird cage, Wooden flower stands Curtain poles with rings, Books & novels, & Ornaments etc.

also

A Large assortment of Gent's & Lady's clothing Boots, & Shoes etc.

IN FRONT SALESROOM

On Wednesday August 1st 1923,
At 10 a.m.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CURIOS & SUNDRIES
Comprising:—

Oak stained bevelled mirror back sideboard, Dining table with 2 leaves, Dining chairs, Flower stand, Gramophone, Copying press, **Sewing machine,** Electric desks fans, Brass bell with stand, Brass writing set, Brass smoking set, **Enamelled iron bath with nickle plated cold & hot water taps,** & lead waste pipes, Earthenware kitchen sink, Teak overmantle, Toilet set, Goodyear fyre 675 x 105 & Inner tubes, E. P. ware, Glass ware, Pictures, teapoy, Hat rack, wardrobe, Dressing table, Chest of drawers, Washstand, **Commodes, Couch, Arm chairs, New oak ice chest sample clocks, New silk shirts,** Crockery and sundries, etc., etc.

also

New chemical fire engines
New Tientsin carpets size 9 x 12, 5x8, 4x7, 3x6,
New plush rugs
French perfumeries
Surveying theodolite & transit in leather case
Oil paintings
Chinese porcelain & bronze curios
G. E. desk fans size 18" 12" 9" 220V. 110V:

Now On View

CARGO AUCTION

On Wednesday August 1st 1923,
At 2.30 p.m.

13 Cases Playing Cards, 14 Bags Rape Seeds, 20 Cases Thompson Seedless & Reclaimed Thompson Raisins, 6 Cases Quaker Oats, 4 Boxes Dentifrice, **5 Cases Globe Metal Polish,** 31 Dozen Pocket Knives, **6 Dozen Cigarette Cases,** 5 Dozen Tobacco Pipes, Gilt & Nickleted Watch Chains, Rings, Brooches, Pendants, Medallions, Collar Pins, etc., **30 Dozen Straw Hats,** 35 Mosquito Nets, 25 Dozen Fans, 62 Lamp Shades, 17 Drums Chlorite Of Lime, 2 Bags Glue, Motor Car Tyres,

and

20 Brand New Motor Tyres (Fresh Stock) Sizes:—710 x 90 875 x 105,
820 x 135, 30 x 3, 30 x 3½, 32 x 3½, & 4 Inner Tubes,
5 Cases Cotton Embroideries.

Now On View.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

AMERICAN AUCTION & SALES Co.

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Commission Agents & Brokers.
24 COUNCIL ROAD, B.C.
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Daily Bargain Sales, & Weekly Auctions.
Largest Auction Rooms in North China.
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REMOVAL OF THE JADE TREE

Pending the completion of the new Jade Tree Studio buildings on Route Ghisi, a temporary sales room has been opened at 21 Whangpoo Road, near the Astor House, opposite the American Consulate. A varied stock of Chinese novelties and art goods will be carried at this address.

THE JADE TREE
(Temporary address)
21 Whangpoo Road Tel. North 1623

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
AT NO. 62 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
On Monday, July 30th 1923.
At 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Comprising:—
Hall, drawing room, Dining room, & Bed Rooms requisites

Mirror back hat and umbrella stand, jardiniere stand, bookcases, picture, carpets, double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, centre table, mirror back sideboard, cellarette, extension dining table and chairs, flower stand, cloisonne, porcelain, and bronze vases and ornaments, coloured pictures, E. P., Glass, and crockery ware, bevel-edged mirror wardrobe, dressing table, washstand, chest of drawers, iron bedstead, curtains, bed linen, flower pots, linoleum, perambulator, geyser, books, etc., etc.

also

One electric ceiling fan, 210 volts
One electric table fan, 210 volts
One Fine toned iron framed piano (by S. Moutrie)
One "Brunswick" gramophone, style 20—117 special filling system
One Stylish Hupmobile touring 5-seater, completely fitted and in perfect running order, owner driven. For trial please apply to W. Funder & Co.,
1 Set Six Vols: The Choice Library of the English Poets.

On view Saturday

On Tuesday July 31st
House Auction at 62 Seymore Road
On Monday August 6th
House Auction at 16 Range Road
Particulars will be published later

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
AT NO. 62 SEYMOUR ROAD
On Tuesday, July 31st
Commencing at 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Comprising:—

HALL:—Dark stained mirror back hat and umbrella stand, mirror back velvet seat hall settee and hall table, brussels carpet, brass fender, fire brass, Canton blackwood carved large side table, Canton blackwood rocking arm chairs, and centre table, French tapestry wall hanging, fancy wall clocks, etc., etc.

DRAWING ROOM:—Matting, fire screen, brass coal boxes, teak mantel mirror, cherrywood high flower stand, round table, pier glass, wall mirror, curio cabinet, teakwood carved drawing room suite, chiffonier, oil painting, large bronze figures, French porcelain ornaments, Muslin curtains, porcelain ornaments, etc.

DINING ROOM:—Matting, Teakwood mantel picture, oak-stained mirror back sideboard, cellarette, extension dining table, chairs, silver ware cabinet, coloured picture, lace curtain, American leather covered double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, bronze ornaments, superior E. P., glass, cut glass, and crockery ware,,

4 BEDROOMS:—Teakwood white painted and mahogany stained bedroom suite, brass and white painted wooden bedsteads, cretonne covered double spring Chesterfield couch and arm chairs, photogravure, writing desk, lace curtains, mosquito nets, bed linen, etc., etc.

PANTRY AND KITCHEN AS USUAL,

also

One Fine toned Iron framed piano (By Hieuer Zimmermann, Leipzig)
One "Victor" gramophone with cabinet and records
Two Electric desk fan, 200 volts
One 2-blade ceiling fan, 200 volts
One White enamelled iron bath
One "Detroit" electric car, 5 seater in perfect running order.
For trial please apply to W. Funder & Co..

On view Sunday

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction at a date to be fixed and announced very soon:—
THE STEAM SHIP "VLADIMIR"

Length overall	112'0"
Length B. P.	105'0"
Beam moulded	22'0"
I. H. P. 375	
Depth Moulded	11'6"
Draft (forward) ..	7'9"
Draft (aft)	9'6"
Speed 11.17 knots	

This steamer is very suitable as a tow boat or ferry boat. Further particulars and other information on application to the Auctioneers.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction within their Godown
NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD
On Tuesday, the 31st July
At 2.30 p.m.

A Large quantity of high-class wines, spirits, liquers, sundry cargo, etc.

Comprising:—

Brandies.....	20 Cases
Champagnes.....	30 ,,
Clarets.....	33 ,,
Whiskies.....	400 ,,
Vermouth.....	30 Cases
Sherries	25 ,,
Beers.....	500 ,,
Liquors.....	45 ,,

WINES IN BULK
13 Casks Claret 5000 bottles
High proof gins etc.
SUNDRY CARGO
145 Cases toilet and shaving soaps, book carriers, ash trays, butcher knives, raincoats, steel shovels, 12 cases biscuits, 20 cases "Sun Maid" raisins, 5 dozen tins meat juice, cotton singlets, shirts, trousers, assorted provisions ,etc., etc.

Now On view.

FORWARD AUCTION BULK
A large quantity of claret, white and red wines, and old brandy in bulk appreximating 300 casks each 50 gallons
Place and date of sale will be announced at an early date.

American-Asiatic Co.

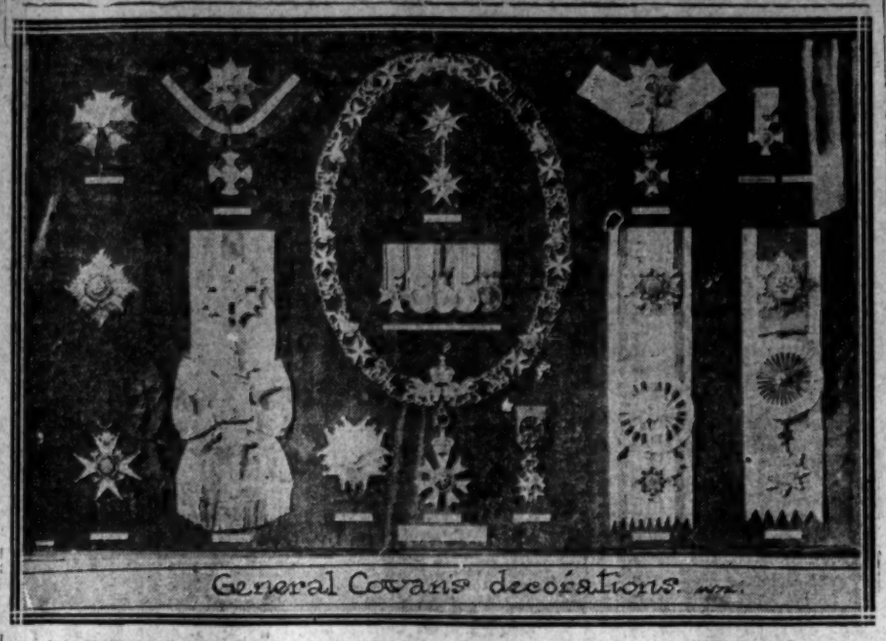
Auctioneers, Appraisers, Real Estate Agents and General Brokers
'Phone C. 1510
Will sell by Public Auction
At their Salesroom
10 NANKING ROAD
On Tuesday, July 31st, 1923,
Commencing at 10.00 a.m.
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—

Double white painted wooden bedstead with bedding, Oakstained bed room suite, Double spring couch and arm chairs, Dining Room suite, Ice chest, writing table, Book case, Hanging Cupboard, Iron safe, table Lamps, mirror door wardrobe, Dressing table, Chest of Drawers, washstand, Banjo Mandoline, etc., etc.

also

A Large Lot of Peking Cloisonne and Brass Vases, Incense Burner, water well, bell, Flower Bowls, plates, Finger Bowls, Box, etc.,

Medals Cannot Buy Bread And Butter



BECAUSE the British Government, which awarded immense grants of money to its leading field generals, failed to provide for her, Lady Cowan, widow of Quartermaster-General Sir John Cowan, who had the responsible post of providing for the huge British field armies, but was unable to take the field in person, has offered for sale the numerous high decorations bestowed upon him by his own and Allied Governments. Answering a wail of protest, Lady Cowan said she had to sell them to secure food.

Famine Relief Work Told In Statement Issued By International Commission

(Continued from Page 25)

is that the works of public improvement upon which famine sufferers will be employed are those which make for economic improvement of the community. China is so backward in matters of communication, conservancy, and industrial production that works which in other countries would be considered matters of necessity deserve first attention. Under this head comes improved roads, deepening and straightening the channels of streams, improving dike protection from high water, additional irrigation, bunding of rivers at ports—most of which are undertakings which can be performed principally with manual labor.

From the fact that most of the above varieties of undertakings are revenue producing or property preserving in nature, a fourth principle of action has been adopted by the Commission. The fourth principle of famine relief is that, except in emergencies, appropriations for famine relief work will be considered in the nature of a loan to the persons or localities to be benefited, and as such must be paid back with interest out of the revenue derived from the utility created or out of taxation upon the persons or property protected by the work performed. During the past year some small undertakings have given the Commission experience in this matter, and point to a wide field of usefulness in this direction. For the time being projects of modest proportions must be selected, but as experience and confidence are gained it appears that there are no limits but those imposed by lack of funds upon the application of this principle.

A fifth principle adopted by the Commission is that as far as means permit, compatible with the retention of a nucleus for emergency purposes, flood prevention will be attempted as a means of reducing the amount of relief to flooded regions. By utilising laborers from the districts threatened during the non-busy seasons of the year, the expense can be kept at a minimum. The funds expended for the most part return to the community from which they must be collected in the form of dike taxes and thus facilitate the collection of said taxes. The Commission thus becomes principally an instrument of effective organisation.

BENEFITS EXPECTED

The benefits which must flow from a policy such as has been described must be obvious, if the Commission is supplied the means for carrying the policy into effect. The funds which the Commission hopes to administer will not disappear as into quicksand, but will return, thus becoming larger from year to year and extending the work more thoroughly over this vast country. While the funds return for reinvestment, the work of improvement which they have produced will continue for a period of years to protect the property and the lives or to increase the property of the population, thus increasing not only their comfort but their purchasing power. An increase in the purchasing power of China's millions means first of all a great increase in the trade of Chinese firms, for perhaps ninety-nine percent of the purchases by the average Chinese family are handled by Chinese firms. But increasing purchasing power also means an increase in the ability of Chinese merchants, artizans, and residents of the cities and towns generally to buy foreign goods. Statistics could be furnished if there were time or space to show how many times as great is the value of property destroyed compared with the cost of repairing dike which would have prevented the flood, how great is the saving in transportation costs compared with the cost of building the road. These statistics would give a startling idea of how fast the purchasing power of the Chinese masses would increase foreign trade, once a revolving fund of moderate proportions were set at work constructing public improvement of this nature.

CLAIMS ABOVE ALL OTHERS

(a)—The China International Famine Relief Commission is the only organisation in China under international control which is designed not only to relieve famine but to carry out comprehensive conservancy projects on a national basis; and the only hope of effecting any real and permanent improvement in the economic condition of the country is through an adequate national program which can surmount inter-provincial jealousies, and provide, for instance, that the river improvement in one province will not simply lead to a divergence of the flood to the territory of its neighbor.

(b)—The China International Famine Relief Commission has been operating for nearly two years, and some of its constituent provincial committees for a much longer period. During this past year the sum of $1,978,529.44 has been expended from relief funds. $877,994.63 from appropriation made by the American Advisory Committee and $1,017,000.00 of the Maritime Customs Famine Surtax which was entrusted to the provincial committees of this Commission but under our supervision. These funds have been honestly administered and owing to the adoption of the principle of labor relief most of them have been utilised in dyke and road-building, river control, well-driving, irrigation and other constructive enterprises which have improved the economic condition of the population. In one district in the province of Hupeh where some important dyke work was carried out we were informed by two large foreign corporations that their sales had doubled during the past year as a result of the improvement in the buying power of the people through prevention of the usual annual floods.

The head offices of the Commission are at 6 Ts'ai Ch'ang Hutung, Peking, and the officers are M. T. Liang, chairman; Dr. G. D. Gray, vice-chairman; Admiral Tsai T'ing Kan and C. H. Lauru, treasurers; W. H. Mallory, executive secretary; Y. S. Djang, associate executive secretary, and other members of the executive committee—J. E. Baker, D. W. Edwards, Rev. J. E. Harlow, S. W. Lao, Rev. Liu Fang, W. P. Mills, C. Y. Sun, Tseng Wu Cho, H Van and Bishop W. C. White.

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"Bringing Up Father"

By GEORGE McMANUS

Newspaper readers in every corner of the civilized earth are enjoying the hilarious happenings to Jiggs as presented by George McManus. You can see this piece of fun ONLY in

THE CHINA PRESS

Vessels Due

Africa Maru,	*Seattle*	July 29
Angkor,	*Yokohama*	Aug. 1
Chohei Maru,	*Dairen*	Aug. 1
Chungking,	*Hankow*	Aug. 5
Chusan,	*Hongkong*	Aug. 2
E. of Canada,	*Hongkong*	July 30
Fengtien,	*Tientsin*	Aug. 5
Fushimi Maru,	*Europe*	Aug. 3
Glensanda,	*London*	Aug. 3
Hsinchi,	*Foochow*	July 29
Hsin Peking,	*Ningpo*	July 29
Hsin Ningshao,	*Pootoo*	July 30
Hsinming,	*Tientsin*	July 31
Hsin Kiangteen,	*Pootoo*	July 31
Hwahwu,	*Chinwangtao*	July 29
Kiangfoo,	*Hankow*	July 30
Kiangwha,	*Hankow*	July 31
Kianghsin,	*Hankow*	Aug. 2
Kiangan,	*Hankow*	Aug. 4
Kungwo,	*Hankow*	July 29
Khiva,	*Yokohama*	Aug. 1
Kiangyung,	*Hankow*	Aug. 3
Kiangteen,	*Hankow*	Aug. 6
Kingsing,	*Tientsin*	Aug. 1
Korea Maru,	*S. Francisco*	Aug. 3
Kumano Maru,	*Osaka*	Aug. 1
Kutwo,	*Hankow*	Aug. 4
Kwangping,	*Chinwangtao*	July 30
Loongwo,	*Hankow*	Aug. 5
Luenyi,	*Hankow*	July 29
Luchow,	*Tsingtao*	Aug. 2
Macedonia,	*London*	July 30
Nagasaki Maru,	*Nagasaki*	Aug. 2
Ngankin,	*Hankow*	Aug. 1
Niigata Maru,	*Hankow*	July 29
Paul Lecat,	*Marseilles*	Aug. 4
Pres. Jackson,	*Seattle*	July 30
Pres. McKinley,	*Hongkong*	Aug. 4
Pyrrhus,	*Liverpool*	July 29
Pres. Cleveland,	*S. Francisco*	Aug. 1
Pres. Taft,	*Hongkong*	Aug. 3
Sarpedon,	*Tsingtao*	July 29
Shanghai Maru,	*Nagasaki*	July 30
Shantung,	*Hongkong*	Aug. 1
Shuntien,	*Tientsin*	July 29
Shengking,	*Hankow*	Aug. 2
Sunning	*Hongkong*	Aug. 6
Suiwo,	*Hankow*	Aug. 1
Suiyang,	*Hongkong*	July 30
Titan,	*Moji*	July 30
Taisang,	*Tsingtao*	July 30
Tatung,	*Hankow*	Aug. 4
Tungchow,	*Tientsin*	Aug. 1
Tungshing,	*Hongkong*	Aug. 1
Tuckwo,	*Hankow*	Aug. 2
West Chopaka,	*S. Francisco*	Aug. 6
West Jessup,	*Portland*	Aug. 4
Waishing,	*Hongkong*	Aug. 1
Whangpu,	*Hankow*	Aug. 3
Woosung,	*Hankow*	Aug. 6
Wuchang,	*Hankow*	July 30
Yamashiro Maru,	*Osaka*	July 29
Yingchow,	*Hongkong*	Aug. 4
Yungshin,	*Ningpo*	July 31

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Miss Stephen, Mrs. Stace, Messrs. Coxall, H.A. Atkinson, Kong.

Per C.N. s.s. Chungking for Nanking: Mr. Moss.

Per C.N. s.s. Luchow for Tsingtao: Mr. and Mrs. C.W. Marshall and three children, Miss L. Lowry, Mr. H.J. Nairn, Master Hopkins.

Per C.N. s.s. Nanchang for Hongkong: Mrs. Burke Scott.

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China Press
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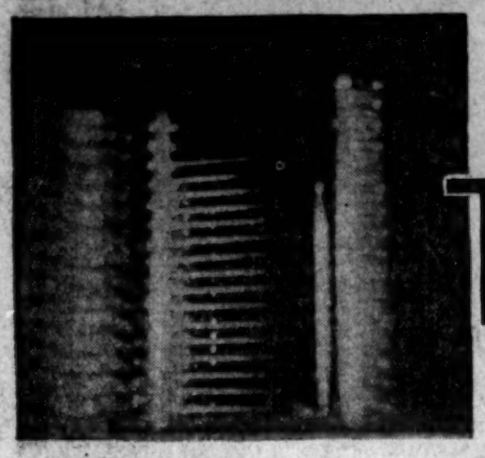
MAGAZINE

The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1923

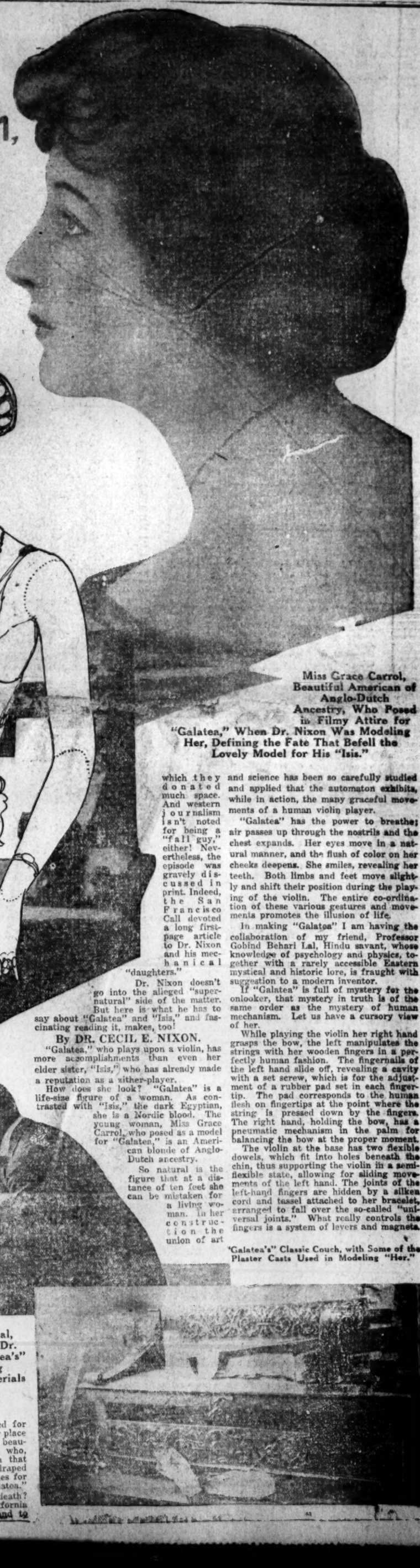


"Galatea's" Ribs. A Portion of Dr. Nixon's Latest Automaton, Indicating the Intricate Mechanism Which Prompts Her to Breathe Almost Like a Human Being.

A Wooden Blonde That Will Smile, Breathe, Blush, Sing, Play, Wink

All Motive Forces of Nature Known to Science (Except Actual Animal Life) Are Going Into "Galatea," the Amazing Automaton Being Created by a Lonesome Professor

Photo-Diagram, Illustrating How the Inventor, When He Wants "Galatea" to Come to "Life," Will Press the Button, and Let Her "Do the Rest." The Elaborately Carved Couch on Which the Figure Sits Contains Much of the Complicated Machinery Which Causes Her So Successfully to Imitate a Real Girl, the Rest of It Being Concealed Inside the Supple Figure.



Miss Grace Carrol, Beautiful American of Anglo-Dutch Ancestry, Who Posed in Filmy Attire for "Galatea," When Dr. Nixon Was Modeling Her, Defining the Fate That Befell the Lovely Model for His "Isis."

OUT of the Golden West, land of oranges and optimism, of strong men and far from feeble women, come reports of a new marvel, which will set the whole country gossiping, gabbling and gasping. This is not a prize grapefruit, nor a movie matinee idol with his hair cut, nor a modest real estate agent, but simply "Galatea."

"A wooden blonde" is the official label which "Galatea's" father—or, rather, sponsor—has tagged to her shapely shoulders, and perhaps you think the description is not, well—inviting. "Wooden blonde" suggests a wallflower with tinted tresses, or a deaf and dumb Albino, or some similarly unpleasing flapper.

But this is cruelly unfair to "Galatea," who is (say, rather, will be when completed) the most vivacious of ladies. For when Dr. Cecil Evelyn Nixon, her creator and adorer, comes home some evening dog-tired, will "Galatea" snarl or scowl at him? Will she throw the furniture around at 1555 Broadway, Dr. Nixon's snug San Francisco home? Will she act like the average pampered lady of a twentieth century household?

She will NOT!

Wherein you may say that "Galatea" is being made of finer stuff than her human sisters and is infinitely easier to get on with. The answer is simply this: "Galatea" is an automaton, a dummy, a thing of springs and steel and wood pulp and complicated diaphragms which might make a real sub-deb feel foolish.

When rumors of "Galatea's" creation began to leak out the usual cynics got on the job and said it wasn't possible. "What's this? An apparatus moved without human contact, which can smile, reveal her teeth; blush; turn her dainty profile; sing and play the violin? We don't believe it!"

Thus spoke the cynics. But scientists, queried as to the possibilities of a "Galatea," proved less peevish and skeptical. "It is merely a matter of 'the dog-like devotion of a lifetime,'" they countered. "If a man has as much interest in such experimental work as Dr. Nixon—if he wants to concentrate on such a terrific labor of love—he could undoubtedly attain a striking result."

They added impressive paragraphs about the power of gravity, aerial communication with sensitized centers, vibrations and expansions and contractions, thus silencing the cynics. Meanwhile, the theatrical and literary worlds had been attracted by the astonishing accounts of "Galatea's" growing prowess. (She has an elder sister, "Isis," not nearly so accomplished, whose wooden nose is said to have been put out of joint from sheer jealousy.)

Playgoers recalled that the "Galatea" theme had been popular with dramatists for a long time. They pointed to the production of the Czecho-Slovakian fantasy, "R. U. R.," which achieved a big success, and in which robots, mechanical monsters created by man, eventually wiped out the human race; to the German movie, "The Golem," in which a gigantic statue nearly succeeded in the same awful plan; to Percy Mackaye's "The Scarecrow," and to Sir W. S. Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea."

"Here again," they exclaimed triumphantly, "is a case of Life copying Art!"

It had begun to be whispered about San Francisco, meantime, that the amorous young woman who had posed for "Isis" died a mysterious death. Her place was taken by Miss Grace Carrol, a beautiful girl of Anglo-Dutch descent, who, disdaining the sinister superstition that the job was "haunted," stood undraped in inspiring, though tedious, attitudes for hours while Dr. Nixon modeled "Galatea."

What caused the first model's death? This was a question which the California newspapers took quite seriously and to which they donated much space. And western journalism isn't noted for being a "fall guy," either! Nevertheless, the episode was gravely discussed in print. Indeed, the San Francisco Call devoted a long first-page article to Dr. Nixon and his mechanical "daughters."

Dr. Nixon doesn't go into the alleged "supernatural" side of the matter. But here is what he has to say about "Galatea" and "Isis," and fascinating reading it, makes, too!

By DR. CECIL E. NIXON.

"Galatea," who plays upon a violin, has more accomplishments than even her elder sister, "Isis," who has already made a reputation as a zither-player.

How does she look? "Galatea" is a life-size figure of a woman. As contrasted with "Isis," the dark Egyptian, she is a Nordic blood. The young woman, Miss Grace Carrol, who posed as a model for "Galatea," is an American blonde of Anglo-Dutch ancestry.

So natural is the figure that at a distance of ten feet she can be mistaken for a living woman. In her construction the union of art and science has been so carefully studied and applied that the automaton exhibits, while in action, the many graceful movements of a human violin player.

"Galatea" has the power to breathe; air passes up through the nostrils and the chest expands. Her eyes move in a natural manner, and the flush of color on her cheeks deepens. She smiles, revealing her teeth. Both limbs and feet move slightly and shift their position during the playing of the violin. The entire co-ordination of these various gestures and movements promotes the illusion of life.

In making "Galatea" I am having the collaboration of my friend, Professor Gobind Behari Lal, Hindu savant, whose knowledge of psychology and physics, together with a rarely accessible Eastern mystical and historic lore, is fraught with suggestion to a modern inventor.

If "Galatea" is full of mystery for the onlooker, that mystery in truth is of the same order as the mystery of human mechanism. Let us have a cursory view of her.

While playing the violin her right hand grasps the bow, the left manipulates the strings with her wooden fingers in a perfectly human fashion. The fingernails of the left hand slide off, revealing a cavity with a set screw, which is for the adjustment of a rubber pad set in each fingertip. The pad corresponds to the human flesh on fingertips at the point where the string is pressed down by the fingers. The right hand, holding the bow, has a pneumatic mechanism in the palm for balancing the bow at the proper moment.

The violin at the base has two flexible dowels, which fit into holes beneath the chin, thus supporting the violin in a semi-flexible state, allowing for sliding movements of the left hand. The joints of the left-hand fingers are hidden by a silken cord and tassel attached to her bracelet, arranged to fall over the so-called "universal joints." What really controls the fingers is a system of levers and magnets.

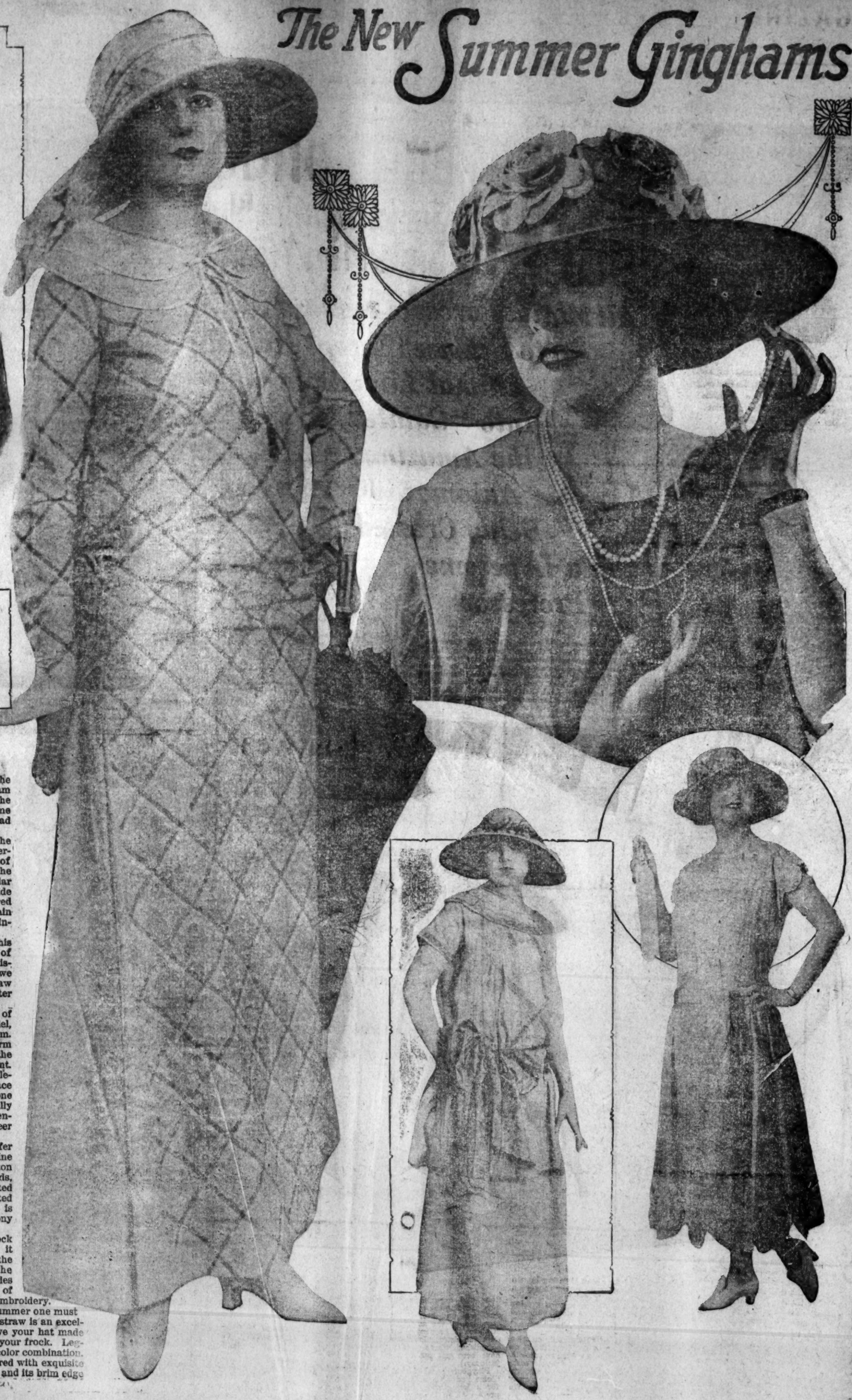
'Galatea's" Classic Couch, with Some of the Plaster Casts Used in Modeling "Her."

Professor Gobind Behari Lal, Hindu Savant, (Left) and Dr. Cecil Evelyn Nixon, "Galatea's" Inventor, (Right) Making Chemical Tests of the Materials from Which "She" Was Constructed.

The New Summer Ginghams

Gilbert Gingham

FULL-BLOWN flowers bring with them the simple styles of summer. The softer materials are climbing to the heights of Fashion's last word. Cotton fabrics are entering the realm of smart modes, while new lines offer us a variety of choices. The summer frocks and hats shown to-day are forerunners of what we shall select for our wardrobes when the days of midsummer are really upon us.



COTTONS for summer—this is the new dictate of fashion. Gingham has been waging a war to enter the field of conventional dress for some time. It would seem now as if it had succeeded.

The gingham frock illustrated in the largest figure on this page proves interesting in the skilful featuring of blocked material. It is used on the diagonal, a soft, round double collar matching the turn-back cuffs and side panel of plain material. An embroidered patch motif is placed above the plain inserted panel, to lend grace to the joining of the two fabrics.

One's hat may match one's frock, this summer, and achieve a clever note of costume unity. In fact, most of us distinctly prefer this harmony, but we gracefully accept the hat of fine straw with foliage and flowers when the latter proves more becoming.

Another summer frock fashioned of sheer gingham is pictured in a model, with wheels of lace about its skirt hem. With its simple line exploiting the charm of slender youth, it asks only the simplest trimming for accompaniment. Short sleeves and hem are complemented with the wheel of fine lace which adorns the soft straw hat at one side. Ribbon velvet is folded artfully and used at the girdle, as if to accentuate, with its winter quality, the sheer fineness of the cotton frock.

Two other gingham models offer their charm to an admiring feminine world. One is fashioned of cotton drawnwork. Its neckline, sleeve-ends, skirt and blouse front are decorated with narrow bands of finely pleated organdie, and a huge moire bow is placed at the hip, in color harmony with the wide straw hat.

We may embellish the summer frock with a bit of embroidery to give it piquancy, or permit it to flaunt only the decorative design of the material. The other gingham frock shows fine ruffles of organdie at its edges and a sash of self material, touched with bright embroidery.

With the sheer cotton frock for summer one must select the softest millinery. Leghorn straw is an excellent choice, unless you prefer to have your hat made of the same cotton which composes your frock. Leghorn is appropriately worn with any color combination. The one illustrated has a crown covered with exquisite roses, backed with a band of taffeta, and its brim edge softly outlined with the same silk.

WHAT WOMEN WEAR

—By Anne Rittenhouse

Waist of Today Knows No Boundary Line and May Extend to the Hem If You Like.

* * *

he artist who objects to the reatment of waist and skirt in hen's costumes compares the ess to painting a Doric mn two-thirds red and one- d yellow.

f this crime of dividing wo- 's costumes in two in the die the classic Greeks and ans were not guilty. Nor taste so perverted in the die Ages. But just where you ld least expect it—in an age are and unusual artistic ap- iation, in the Renaissance od, you find this heresy de- ping—this notion that there ld be something distinct in tment if not in actual color reen woman's bodice and .

ost of us were brought up that notion—with a feeling there really was a normal stline, a place where a wo- 's waist ought to meet the t, even if fashion raised it or ed it capriciously. But we getting bravely over such s, though the process has been ng one. And even though by of variety we are treated still econd Empire modes, to the e of 1830, or even to that of 0, we are not permitted to e back into the feeling that e we have the real waistline." couldn't very well drift back that fallacy when even in the ted wardrobe there are waist- s of a half dozen pitches. Our caprice or the dressmaker's persuade us to affect a ond Empire waistline for an ning frock, but the chances are we slip into this after doffing fternoon frock of that draped that hasn't any waistline at or a sport skirt and jaquette fits most snugly around the

o this question of waistline one that bothers us very h any more.

he important thing seems to o keep slender enough so that can go ungirdled and not like a sack of flour, or, as sion or the dressmaker re- , drop your girdle to your or raise it to a Directoire on a moment's notice.

When our mid-Victorian grand- hers displayed their family traits they smiled with amuse- nt at their grandmothers who flourished a half century fier. "Rather pretty face— ndmother's—but such clothes!" the comment; or, "Yes, poor r, she had no waistline."

nd the flapper of today, look- at the pictures her mother taken in all the white satin ndeur of her wedding gown, les the same apologetic smile. oor dear—and I suppose she ught she looked attractive. agine being proud of a figure that!"

To the very young woman of ay there isn't even anything a le odd about a garment like vin's new "blousy blouse," t balloons out over the waist l hips, nor anything inconsist- in having one's frock cut so that the material of the bodice extends in unbroken line right down the front. This is the line followed by the young girl's frock shown in the sketch. It is of green crepe de chine. The blouse is embroidered and extends in a narrow panel down the front, hanging loose over the straight lines of the plaited skirt.

Green crepe de chine with embroidered bodice extending in panel down the front of the skirt.

Discriminating Women Turn Again to the Clear Blue of the Periwinkle's Shell in Spite of Much-vaunted Egyptian Colors.

* * *

Doesn't it amaze you to see that periwinkle blue has survived?

Of all the colors to become meaningless through over-popularity in the U. S. last spring periwinkle was the most obtrusive. After you had seen every millinery store along Main Street showing rows and rows of periwinkle blue hats, after you had seen it exploited in the shops and on the heads of New York's Division Street, after you had seen it dotting the tops of bargain basements from New Hampshire to New Mexico—it got so that it struck in your eye. It was like the smell of onions in Bermuda—rather appetising to begin with when you first get a whiff of the crates of them on the steamship dock, but a trifle overemphasised within a fortnight.

And here is periwinkle back again, but not much seen on Main Street, absent in Division Street, not spread from New Hampshire to New Mexico, but here and there at certain smart shops where discriminating American women buy.

Meantime there is a babble concerning colors of Egypt—but periwinkle is not of Egypt, nor of China, nor of India—it was a humble little snail who first evolved the color as a lining for his rusty shell, and it is a comfort to think that here's a color that has not been taken from the mummy wrapping of some dead Pharoah, from the parching sands of Egypt, or from paintings on papyrus that have been gently mellowing in color for the past [illegible] thousand years.

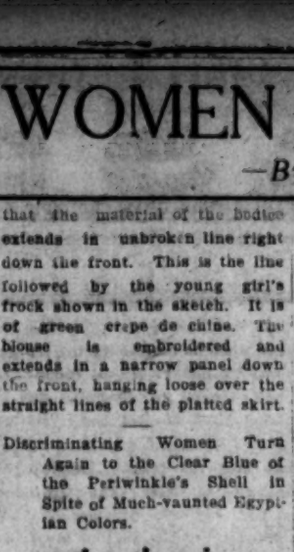
In the meantime, what are Egyptian colors, anyway?

One dressmaker who ought to know rattles on about yellows, scarlets, pinks and grays—"authentic Egyptian shades that will come as the season advances." While here an overnight authority on Egyptian art who has just come from an exhaustive study—of an hour—of the Egyptian section at the Metropolitan Museum assures us that scarlets were not used by the Egyptians, nor vivid yellows nor purples. This authority waxes enthusiastic over coffin color and papyrus, and thinks that American dyers will score a rare triumph when they are able in the autumn to show a fabric of the exact tone of the wrapping of the long, long obscure and recently famous Tut-Ankh-Amen.

There is much talk of Cleopatra blue, and even more of Egyptian green. It doesn't take the recent excavations to put this color on the map. But then along comes a real Egyptologist, with three or four perfectly good degrees after his name, who assures you that green was never used in Egypt until the period of her decadence.

So do you blame her, the woman of taste, when she goes back to the shell of a periwinkle for the color of her hat!

And it is in hats and in contrast trimmings on dark blue one-piece frocks that we find this color this spring. In the sketch is a sport hat of suede which makes a very soft, pleasing tone of periwinkle, and the trimming consists of straw embroidery.



Sport hat of green suede embroidered in straw.

To Lengthen One's Skirt With the Hours of the Day Is a Rule

Many Good Designers Are Stressing.

* * *

Once we determined the time of the day when a frock was to be worn by the cut or the degree of the decolletage.

To be sure there were other earmarks of an evening frock. Certain colors were regarded as "evening shades." No one ever wore brown for evening then. And the intenser shades of green were looked upon as not suited for candle light, or lamp light, gas light, or whatever your illumination happened to be. There were fabrics more appropriate to evening, too. But the ultimate test of an evening gown was its neckline.

In the days of the high-boned collars—and they were not gone in 1908—it was only the exceptionally brave woman who went collarless before luncheon. There were collarless—collarless and no more—blouses for morning, but we looked upon them as extreme or just plain dowdy.

As a concession to a new trend in fashion we wore frocks in the afternoon that were collarless, with maybe enough of a V to show the cup between the collar bones. Such frocks had been designed to wear with a net dicky, but we became daring, and sometimes left the dicky out.

This was no concession to squeamish modesty, however, for evening frocks were low enough. In fact, there seemed to be something informal or prosaic about the evening gown that wasn't cut with a decidedly low bodice.

We did our best to cling to the old tradition. It gave a bit of variety to our existence. If you met a girl in the high stock of her riding costume in the morning, you rather looked forward to seeing the curve beneath her chin in the afternoon, though, perhaps, through a veil of net. And you were further lured on to meet her again after six o'clock to see whether her neck and shoulders came up to promise.

Sand-colored satin and lace evening frock.

Now, of course, you may see more of a woman's neck on the tennis court in the morning than you do in formal evening dress at night. True, there are extremes of decolletage that are only for the evening, and there is the persistent insistence that dressmakers and women in general are getting back to the more pronounced decolletage for formal evening, but there are evening frocks galore that cling to the line that barely shows the collar bone.

For evening, your skirts are very long, touching the instep surely, and probably longer, with drapery often to the floor.

For formal afternoon, the angle-length skirt seems to be pretty well established, and for sports or country wear, the skirt is very short. Such, at least, is the rule followed by a group of excellent French dressmakers. It finds as many adherents in this country.

It gives that touch of variety that we used to get in the neckline that followed the clock.

The sand-colored satin and lace frock in the sketch shows the rather high evening decolletage that persists in many new gowns, and the hem line that reaches the ankles with side drapery just escaping the floor.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1923

How U. S. Engineers Keep Roads In Proper Shape

Note—The following article, including all data, methods, and description of instruments and devices used by the United States Bureau of Public Roads in the series of tests conducted at the Government Experiment Station at Arlington, Va., is based on an authentic interview with Chief Testing Engineer Earl B. Smith, in charge of the tests described below:

Every individual is dependent on the highway system of the country for the necessities of life. We are dependent alike on the super-highway with its smooth concrete surface and the little mud road that lies back in an obscure farming section. The truth of this statement is evident in that practically everything we use at some time passes over the highways.

When you buy a pair of shoes and they are delivered to your door, perhaps several miles removed from the store where they were purchased, they have made a trip over a part of the highway system. This final trip is only one of a probable 12 or 15 trips which that pair of shoes has had during the process of their construction.

Multiply this one product by many thousands and you will know in a small measure how dependent each one of us is upon the public roads. Take bread, milk, potatoes, hats, clothing, cotton, wool, your table and chairs, and follow them from the raw material to the finished product and you will find that each of these articles of everyday use passes over the roads in the same way as the shoes, in a greater or lesser degree.

Therefore, our system of roads, aggregating over two million miles in length, is an essential part of our transportation system.

In 1921 highway improvement cost the people of this country $600,000,000. Of this sum $120,000,000 were paid by automobile license fees, leaving $480,000,000 paid by State and Federal taxes, road bonds, etc. Apportioning this equally among the 105,000,000 inhabitants of the United States we learn that good roads cost every man, woman and child one and one-quarter (1¼) cents per day. Knowing these facts we realise the importance of building roads that will withstand the heavy modern traffic.

The transition from horse-drawn to automobile and trunk traffic has changed the surface and strength requirements of the roads. Heavy truck traffic has developed very rapidly.

With the realisation that this heavy and severe traffic is here to stay and will in all probability increase in weight and density, means are being sought for constructing such roads as will carry the added burden. In order to learn what materials are best suited for use in road building and what methods of construction are most durable, the United States Bureau of Public Roads is conducting a series of tests at its experiment station situated at Arlington, Va.

These tests are under the general supervision of Earl B. Smith, Testing Engineer, in charge of the Research Division. Many of the instruments and machines used in this particular line of investigation are designed by Mr. Smith and constructed under his personal direction.

Mr. Smith has had extensive experience in mechanical engineering and was for nine years assistant professor in charge of mechanical, hydraulic, and strength of materials engineering laboratories at Drexel Institute in Philadelphia. He was also employed by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company as erecting and testing engineer for several years prior to his entry into the Government service in 1914.

In explaining the tests that are being conducted at this time Mr. Smith said, in part:

"It is known that there are four important factors to be considered in road design, namely: impact; pressure or weight of the passing load; horizontal shear and tractive forces; subgrade and soil conditions. Each of these factors is being thoroughly investigated. More progress has been made in the study of impact than any of the other factors, however.

"The term 'impact' in its ordinary use means the force with which a moving body strikes another body. The term is used here in this sense, and its specific application is to the force resulting when a trunk wheel strikes the surface of a road. This action may occur when the wheel, traveling over the road surface, falls from one level to another, or when it strikes an obstruction and bounds upward and finally falls to the road surface.

"To determine the effect of these impact forces on roads of different types and of different supporting strengths, we have designed a portable impact machine which, in action, simulates that of a motor truck. It consists essentially of a motor truck wheel which is carried on a heavy truck spring. This constitutes the unsprung weight and it is operated in a vertical motion by means of cams carried on the outside supporting angle-iron frame. The height of drop of the truck wheel may be regulated from 0 to about 6 inches, and from 6 to 10 drops per minute may be obtained. The value of the spring pressure may be varied, and also the total value of the unsprung weight may be changed by the addition of suitable weights. Impacts may be obtained varying in value from 0 to that of a ten-ton truck.

"There has been constructed at Arlington a series of 120 slabs seven feet square and representing the different types of road construction, including plain concrete slabs varying in thickness from two to eight inches, and brick pavement construction on concrete bases of different thicknesses. The test is made by mounting the impact machine over the particular test-slab to which the impact forces are to be applied and allowing the unsprung weight to fall a height of one-eighth of an inch 500 times, then raising it three-eighths of an inch more, and allowing the unsprung weight to fall a height of one-half inch for another 500 blows, and so on, increasing the height of the fall three-eights of an inch each time until failure occurs. The slabs are hammered in this way in the center, on the corners, and on the sides so as to obtain the relative strength under these different conditions. Careful measurements of the settlement of the slab are taken after each 250 blows. This permits the drawing of a curve showing the settlement of the slab due to the different impact forces applied.

"Another experiment which has attracted a great deal of attention," continued Mr. Smith, "is one which determines the extent of vertical movements of concrete slabs. The edges of these slabs have been found to curl up and down, depending upon the relative temperatures of the upper and lower surfaces. When the top surface is warmed the edges move downward; when the top surface cools the movement is in the opposite direction. We find that the motion is so responsive to the warmth of the sun that it is possible to detect almost instantly the effect of a passing cloud. The extreme movement observed thus far is about two-tenths of an inch."

The Bureau of Public Roads, as well as private engineering enterprises, has long felt the need of some means of determining the actual force of impact in pounds. When the truck wheel pounds down on the slab it simulates the action of a truck traveling over a road when it passes over such surface irregularities as waves, pot holes and joints. tI has been impossible heretofore to determine with any reasonable degree of accuracy the actual force of this impact in pounds.

Mr. Smith has designed a delicate instrument which is used for this purpose, called the decelerometer. It can be fitted to a truck wheel, a pile driving hammer or any place where it is desired to determine the actual force of impact.

"This little instrument is a great help to us in our experimental work," declares Mr. Smith. "We can determine, with the aid of the decelerometer, whether the blow delivered is ten pounds or ten thousand pounds, with an error of less than five percent.

"A study of the cause of wavy road surfaces is also being made. For this we have constructed a circular track 15 feet wide and 180 feet in diameter. The circumference of the circle is divided into sections, each of which is surfaced differently with various kinds of tar and asphalt pavement, some of them on concrete bases. The 'traffic' to which these sections are being subjected is supplied by an electrically driven device.

"In line with the Bureau's policy of cheapening the cost of road construction by use of local material wherever possible, a circular track for wear tests on concrete has been laid alongside the track just mentioned. Sixty-one sections of concrete have been placed.

"Results of this wear test, representing modern traffic conditions, together with the beam strength and compression tests which have been made for this investigation, will furnish a sound basis for the consideration of suggested changes in specifications for concrete road aggregates."

President Harding On Alaskan Trip

President and Mrs Harding and Secy Christian INTL

PRESIDENT Harding is shown, with Mrs. Harding and Secretary Christian, on the observation car of the special train in which he left Washington for his 15,000-mile trip to Alaska. He will return by way of Porto Rico.

Dr. Frank Crane On Chinese Bandits

Dr. Crane, who writes a daily editorial for The New York Globe, is at present visiting in Shanghai.

The other day Chinese bandits looted an express train on the way from Shanghai to Peking and captured and took away to their stronghold in the mountains a number of prisoners.

This incident has caused wide discussion and is quite sufficient to be the seed of international difficulties.

There is one point in the whole matter which should not be overlooked.

It showed what is the matter with China and incidentally what is the matter with the world. And the matter is lack of order.

Order is the first necessity of communal human life. It even comes before justice and mercy.

It showed what is the matter with China and incidentally our opinion about the needs of the country, but vastly more necessary than these is that we should all play the rules of the game. And if we do not have order the only alternative is chaos, which is the mother of violence and cruelty.

The very foundation of civilisation is the respect for law. Those who are trying to bring the last constitutional amendment into disrepute because they disagree with the opinion of the majority of the voters are doing a good deal more damage than they imagine. If the State of New York starts out to nullify the provisions of the Constitution it engages upon a course of conduct, which, if carried to its legitimate conclusion, would mak the end of private property and individual rights.

For there can be no protection of the ownership of property, there can be no security for the rights of the person unless there is proper order.

An army is efficient in proportion as it is well trained and knows how to keep step, and order is quite as essential to civilised society as it is in a military organisation.

Where every one does as he pleases no one can do as he please.

The difficulty with China is that there seems to be no central government that is capable of imposing order upon the general masses.

Those who have travelled about much over the globe have a profound respect for Great Britain. That country does not always act with justice, it has been charged, and it does some things that many object to, but the one thing that it unquestionable maintains is order. Where you find the British flag you find order. There may be wrongs in India at present, but it is nothing like the wrong there would be if the Pax Britannica did not rest upon the land.

We too often forget that order comes before justice because there can be no justice without order. And too often we seek to overturn the tyranny of the rich and powerful by violence, forgetting that no matter how evil tyranny may be in a well ordered country, it connot be so evil as chaos.

And it is order that is the friend of the weak and the poor, for in a condition of disorder it is the strong and violent who rule. The rights of the common people and of the masses can never be attained any other way than by order.

Willys-Overland Company Builds Millionth Car

More than one million automobiles now have been built and sold by Willys-Overland, for which the Central Garage are Shanghai agents. One million cars. Fifteen years ago a goal for dreams; today a background of inspiration; an incentive for future effort. This is not, merely an accomplishment in production. It is an accomplishment in civilisation.

Today's Overland and Willys-Knight cars unquestionally are the best automobiles Willys-Overland ever built. And at the lowest price in their history. They are now excelling all our past achievements in beauty of design, in comfort, in faithful performance—in giving of real value.

With production now in the second million, they realise an obligation to continue giving the utmost value. For in the building of their first million Overland and Willys-Knight motor cars they have also built for themselves an enormous responsibility to the public, which it will be our constant purpose to help them to uphold.

Canada Making More Motor Cars

The Dominion of Canada manufactured a total of 101,007 automobiles in 1922, which was 7 percent over the maximum production of than the output of 1921, according to a report on the automobile industry made public by the Dominion bureau of statistics. The total value of last year's output was $81,956,429, or $14,906,220 more than in 1921.

There was a notable advance in the production of closed cars, the output of coupes increasing from 3276 to 5367 in 1922 and of sedans from 4681 to 10,431. The number of runabouts also increased from 3759 in 1920 to 4700 in 1922. The production of touring cars was 8,723 less than in 1920. The output of trucks followed a similar trend since 10,174 were manufactured in 1920; 5148 in 1921; and 8196 in 1922.

The increase in production was also reflected in the employment figures, the number of wageearners employed rising from a monthly average of 4,429 in the previous year, to 6,043 in 1922. The payrolls carried 3,025 names in December, 1921, and 6,939 in May, 1922.

Neracar Wins 4 Prizes In Race

Lea, Zehntner and Norman, Ltd. have received advice regarding the recent 6 days' endurance trials for motor-cycles in America as follows:

"Neracar Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.—We win first second third and team prize. Perfect score. Kulp about nine seventy. I made about nine forty—E. K. Gordon.

"Note: Above from Vice-President of Neracar Corporation **Refers** to Neracars in the six day endurance run, 1500 miles. Perfect score is 1000 points. Neracars win Diamond Medal, Gold Medal and Silver Medal, also Silver Loving Cup for team prize. Only 3 Neracars entered, all won prizes in a field of sixty entries."

Dual Citizenship

We were under the impression that the Japanese Government had modified the Japanese nationality laws in order to meet the objections from America that it still retained its hold over Japanese children born in the States, who thus have a dual nationality, being recognised as Americans by right of birth and yet amenable to Japanese laws, especially in regard to conscription. Apparently, however, the anomaly is still retained, for Mr. S. Sheba, the Editor of the *Japan Times*, in describing the position of his son, shows that there is still a conflict between the laws of America and Japan in the matter. Mr. Sheba's son was born in the United States, was registered as an American citizen, and sent to the American national schools. At the same time, Mr. Sheba being a Japanese subject, the birth of the child was registered at the Japanese Consulate according to the Japanese law.

The American law provides that citizenship shall be decided by the free will of the party concerned when he reaches his majority, and Mr. Sheba's son, on coming of age, decided to adhere to the place of his birth, and being resident in Peking, has registered his name with the proper American authorities in China. The Japanese law, however, provides that no Japanese subject shall be allowed to expatriate himself after he has reached the age of 17, it being evident that the provision is connected with any attempt to military service. The result in this particular case, however, is that Mr. Sheba's son, if he returns to Japan is liable to arrest for evasion of military service, the Japanese law not recognising his claim to American citizenship. The position is an objectional one, both for the individuals concerned and the maintenance of good relations between Japan and America. The American law, which gives the option of selecting the nationality of your birth or the nationality of your birthplace, is a perfectly fair one. The Japanese law, which demands that expatriation can only take place before the party concerned has arrived at years of discretion, is an eminently unfair one in any case, and an eminently unwise one when placed against th laws of America. A good deal suspicion of Japan in Americ would be averted if Japan showe less insistence on keeping a hol over her nationals. The disagree able facts of the case go very f with the constant complaints discrimination, Japan herself di criminates against some America citizens by demanding that the do military service for Japan an take an oath of loyalty alon with it. Then the citizen return to America, and there is no en of trouble if he is denied any righ due to an American citizen. Thi is a 200 percent citizenship.—Japa Chronicle.

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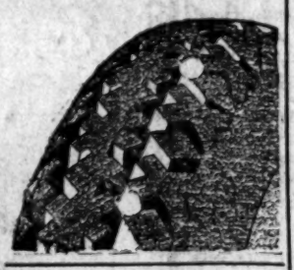

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Getting Acquainted With The United States

Pleasant, Amusing And Adventurous Experiences On The Great White Way And "Points West"

BY SIR PHILIP GIBBS

In the spring of 1919, while the Peace Conference was sitting in Paris, I made my first visit to the United States and lectured in many American cities. I went there again in 1920 and 1921, and on the third visit traveled from New York to San Francisco.

I regard these American visits as the greatest experience of my life, apart from the War, and they added enormously to the knowledge of world forces and the human problem which I had been studying among the peoples of Europe. I was, and still remain, convinced that the United States will shape, for good or ill—and I believe for good—the future destiny of the world, for these people, in the mass, have a dynamic energy, a clear-cut quality of character, and a power not only of material wealth, but of practical idealism, from which an enormous impetus may be given to human progress, in the direction of the common well-being, international peace, liberty, decency, and average prosperity of individual life.

During those three visits, when I talked with innumerable men and women of great intelligence and honesty of thought, I was "made wise," as they call it, to many of the darker aspects of American life. I was not unconscious of a strong strain of intolerance; a dangerous gulf between the very rich and—not the very poor, there are few of those—but well-paid, speeded-up ugly-living, dissatisfied labor; something rather hysterical in mass emotion when worked up by the wire-pullers and the spellbinders; and the noisy, blatant loud-mouthed boasting vulgarity of the mob. I saw the unloveliness of "Main Street," I met "Babbit" in his club, parlor-car and private house. But though I did not shut my eyes to all that and much more than that—a good deal of it belongs to civilisation as well as to the United States—I saw also the qualities that outweigh these defects, and, in my judgment, contain a great hope for the world. I met, everywhere, numbers of men and women who have what seems to me a clean, sane, level-headed outlook on life and its problems. They believe in peace, in a good chance for the individual, in a decent standard of life for all people, in honesty and truth. They are impatient of dirt, however picturesque, of ruin, however romantic, of hampering tradition, however ancient. They are, in the mass, common-sense, practical, and good natured folk, who, in the business of life, cut formalities and get down to the job.

But behind all that common sense and their practicality, they are deeply sentimental, simple and sincerely emotional, quick to respond to any call upon their pity or their charity, and when stirred that way, enormously generous. I agree with General Swinton, the inventor of the "Tanks" who, after a tour in the United States, told me, with a touch of exaggeration, that he thought the Americans, as a nation, were the only idealists left in the world. Europe is cynical remembering too much history and suffering too much disillusionment. The United States, looking always to the future, and not much backward to the past, is hopeful, confident of human progress, and strangely and wonderfully eager to find a philosopher's stone of human happiness, for which, we, in Europe, have almost abandoned search.

I think that, as a people, they are more ready than any other to do some great work of rescue for humanity, and to adopt and carry out an ideal on behalf of humanity in the way of peace and reconstruction, at some personal sacrifice to themselves. That is possible, at least, in the United States, and it may almost be said that it is impossible in any other nation.

As a personal experience, my first visit to the United States was exciting and rather overwhelming, in an extremely pleasant way, except for my extreme nervousness. For the first time in my life I was made to believe (except for secret doubts and a sense of humor) that I was a person of some importance. By good fortune, of which I was not aware until my arrival in New York, I had gained the good opinion, and almost personal popularity, of an immense American public from coast to coast. I do not minimise the pleasure of that, the real joy of it, for there is no reward in the world so good to a man who for years has been an obscure writer, as to realise at last that his words have been read and remembered, with emotion, by millions of fellow morals, almost by a whole nation—and this had happened to me. It happened by the great luck that since the entry of the United States into the War my daily dispatches from the Western Front had been published in the New York Times and a syndicate of newspapers covering the whole country. Day after day during those years of enormous history, I appeared with the grape fruit and the cereal at millions of American breakfast tables, and because of the things I had to tell, and perhaps, a little, the way in which I told them (I tried to give the picture and the pity of the things I saw), I got home to the bosom and business (to use Francis Bacon's words) of the American merchant, lawyer, and city man, to the lady whom he provides with a Packard or a Ford (according to his rung on the social ladder), and to the bright thing who is beginning to take an interest in the drama of life outside her dancing school or her college rooms. My articles were read on lonely farms, in tenement houses, by Irish servant girls, Slav foundry workers, German metal workers, clerks and telephone girls, as well as by all manner of folk in Fifth Avenue, Riverside Drive, and the Main Street of many towns. I am not making a boast of that, for if I had written like an archangel instead of like a war correspondent (there's a difference), I should not have secured those readers unless The New York Times and its syndicate had stepped in where angels fear to tread—in Chicago, and other American cities. But it was my luck, and, as I say, pleasant and encouraging.

People wanted to see the fellow whose name had become familiar to them over the breakfast table. They wanted to see what manner of man he was (and some were disappointed); they wanted to know if he could speak as he wrote (and presently they knew he didn't); they wanted to pay back by hospitality, by booking seats for the theaters, by friendly words afterward, for some of the things he had written at a time when they had wanted to know.

A FRIENDLY GREETING

One of the first little thrills I had was when I stood at the desk of the Vanderbilt Hotel, ten minutes after getting away from the dockside, where scores of telegrams were waiting for me, inviting me to speak at all sorts of places with strange and alarming names, and having picked up the receiver in answer to the urgent calls, heard the voice of a telephone girl saying, "Welcome to our city, Philip Gibbs! . . . and there's another call for you." I have always remembered that little human message from the girl at the switchboard.

I was still a journalist, though about to become a lecturer, and The New York Times desired me to write a series of articles recording—rapidly!—my first impressions of New York. It still seems to me a miracle that I was able to do so, for I was caught up by the social life of New York like a straw in a whirlpool, and my head was dazed by the immensity of the city, by its noise, its light, its rush of traffic, its newspaper reporters, its camera men, and, when I staggered to my bedroom for a moment's respite, by the incessant tinkle of the telephone, which rang me up from scores of addresses in New York City, from Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago—the Lord knows where.

I wrote those articles, blindly, subconsciously, like a man in a nightmare, and they came out rather like that, with a sort of wild impressions of confused scenes, which seemed to please the American people.

They were vastly amused, I was told, by one phrase which came from my nerve ganglia all quivering with the first walk through Broadway at night. I confessed that I felt "like a trench cootie under the fire of ten thousand guns." Now a cootie is a louse, as I had lately learnt, and that simile tickled my readers to death, as some of them said, though it expressed in utter truthfulness the terror of my sensation as a traffic dodger down the Great White Way.

But that terror was easily surpassed when I faced for the first time an audience in the Carnegie Hall. As I drove up with my brother, and saw hundreds of motor cars setting down people in evening dress who had come to have a look at me (and paid good money for it), with the odd chance of hearing something worth while—poor dears!—I was cold with fright. My fear increased until I was stiff with it when, having shaken hands with my brother and received his hearty pat on the shoulder, like a man about to go over the top with the odds against him, I went through a little door and found myself on a large stage, facing a great audience. I was conscious of innumerable faces, white shirt fronts, and eyes—eyes—eyes, staring at me from the great arena of stalls and from all the galleries up to the roof. As I made my bow, my tongue clave, literally, to the roof of my mouth, my knees weakened, and I felt (as someone afterward told me I looked) as cheap as two cents.

What frightened me excessively was a sudden movement like a tidal wave among all those people. They stood up and I became aware that they were paying me a very great honor, but the physical effect of that movement was, for a moment, as though they were all advancing on me, possibly with intent to kill!

My chairman was my good and great comrade, Frederick Palmer, the American war-correspondent. I am told he made a fine introductory speech, but I did not hear a word of it, and was only wondering with a sinking heart whether I should get through my first few sentences before I broke down utterly. It was a fearful thought, to make a public fool of myself like that!

I had one thing in my favor—a strong, far-reaching voice, and I had been told to pitch it to the center of the top gallery. I know they heard. A young foreigner I know—not an American—a most friendly and candid soul, told me that he had heard every word, and wished he hadn't. Attracted by the title of a book of mine, "The Soul of the War," he had bought four tickets for himself and friends, believing that at last he would hear the inner meaning of the war and its madness, in which he had found no kind of sense. But when he heard my straightforward narrative of what the British Armies had done, he sighed deeply, and said, "Sold again!" and tried to sleep. My loud, clearcut sentences hammered into his brain, and would not allow him even that consolation.

That first audience in the Carnegie Hall was immensely kind, extraordinarily generous and long suffering. They applauded my stories of British heroism as though it had been their own heroes, laughed at my attempts to tell Cockney anecdotes, and did not let me know once that I was boring them excessively. Some spirit of friendship and good will reached up to me and gave me courage. Only once did they laugh in the wrong place, and then they couldn't help themselves. It was when for the sixth time or more I glanced at my wrist-watch and then in a sudden panic, realising that it had stopped and that I had spoken an hour too long, put it to my ear!

I MAKE MY EXIT

The way off the platform was more difficult than the way on. I had come through one little door, but there were six of them exactly the same. At the conclusion of my speech, I bowed, walked rapidly to one of the doors, and found it would not budge! I returned again and bowed to the audience before trying another door. No, by heaven, it wouldn't open! Again I returned and bowed, and made another shot for a swing door. At the fourth try I went through. . . . That experience of doors that wouldn't open became a nightmare of mine in American sleeping cars when I suffocated from over-heated pipes.

I have lectured a hundred times since then, made large numbers of speeches (sometimes as many as five a day) in American cities, faced every kind of audience from New York to San Francisco and across the Canadian border, in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, and never conquered my nervousness, so that, if I am called upon for a speech at a public dinner in England, now, I suffer all the pangs of stage fright until I am well under way. But at least my experiences in the United States helped me to hide behind a calm and tranquil mask, and not to give myself away so utterly as that first time in Carnegie Hall.

It was on my second visit, and at my opening lecture in the same great hall, that I obtained—by accident—the most wonderful ovation which will ever come to me in this life. It was my night out, as it were, most memorable, most astonishing, most glorious. For it is a glorious sensation, whatever the cynic may say, to be lifted up on waves of enthusiasm, to have a great audience of intelligent people cheering one wildly, as though one's words were magic.

It was none of my doing. My words were poor commonplace stuff, but I stood for something which the finest audience in New York liked with all their hearts that night—England, liberty, fair play — and against something which that audience hated, disloyalty to the United States, discourtesy to England, foul play.

SOME "FRIENDLY" IRISHMEN

It was the Sinn Feiners who did it. A friend of Ireland, and an advocate of Dominion Home Rule, I was one of the last men they should have attacked. But because I was an Englishman who dared to lecture before an American audience, they were determined to wreck my meeting, and make a savage demonstration. I was utterly unaware of this plot. I was not speaking on the subject of Ireland. I was talking about Austria, and was trying to tell an anecdote about an Austrian doctor—I never told it!—when from the middle gallery of the Carnegie Hall which was densely packed from floor to ceiling, there came a hoarse question in a stentorian voice with an Irish accent: "Why don't you take the marbles out of your mouth?" Rather staggered, and believing this to be a criticism of my vocal delivery and "English accent," I raised my voice, but it was instantly overwhelmed by an uproar of shouts, cat-calls, whistlings, derisive laughter, abuse, and a wild wailing of women's voice rising to a shriek.

For a few moments I could not guess what all the trouble was about. I stood there alone and motionless, on the platform, suddenly divorced from the audience, which I watched with a sense of profound curiosity. All sorts of strange things were happening. Men were going at each other with fists in the gallery, where there was a seething tumult. In the stalls I was aware of a very fat man in evening dress wedged tightly in his seat and bawling out something from an apoplectic face. Two other men tried to pull him out of his chair. In scattered groups in the stalls were ladies who seemed to be screaming at me. Other ladies seemed to be arguing with them, hushing them down. One lady struck another over the head with a fan. People were darting about the floor or watching the scrimmage up above. From the front row of the stalls friendly faces were staring up at me and giving me good counsel which I could not hear.

Over and over again I tried to speak above the tumult. I carried on about that Austrian doctor, and then abandoned him for another line of thought. I stuck it out for something like half an hour before there was comparative silence—the police had come in and dragged out the most turbulent demonstrators—and then I continued my speech, interrupted frequently, but not overwhelmed. Everything I said was applauded tremendously. Some reference I made to England's place in the world brought the audience to its feet, cheering and cheering, waving handkerchiefs and fans, and when I finished, there was a surge up to the platform, and thousands of hands grasped mine, and generous, excited, splendid things were said which set my heart on fire.

BELIEVERS IN FAIR PLAY

As I have said, it was not my doing, and it was not any eloquence of mine which stirred this enthusiasm. But that audience rose up to me because they were passionate to show how utterly they repudiated the things that had been said against England, how fiercely angry they were that a friendly visitor to the United States should be howled down like this in the heart of New York. Again it was my luck, and was glad of it.

It was not the last time I had to face hostile groups. I decided to give a lecture on the Irish situation in which I would tell the straight truth, fair to Ireland, fair to England. The Sinn Feiners rallied up again. The fairer I was to Ireland, the madder they became, while the other part of the audience cheered and cheered. In the midst of the commotion, a tall black figure

(Continued on Page 6)

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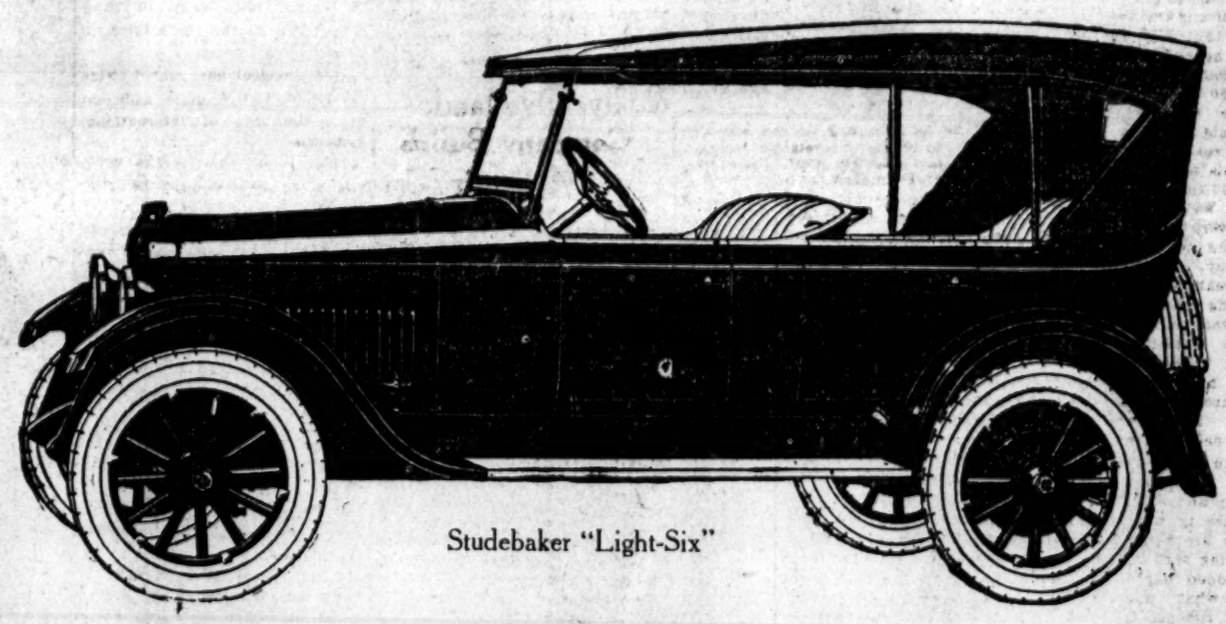

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Religion's Broadside Against Steel

Excusing inhumanities on the ground of economic necessity is morally indefensible, emphatically declare Protestant, Catholic and Jewish religious representatives of 50,000,000 people, or nearly half the country's population, in a broadside against Judge E. H. Gary's report that the abolition of the twelve-hour day in steel is not now feasible. The steel report, declares the joint document, "shatters public confidence," and advances an "unworthy and untenable" argument. Perusal of a large number of papers of all political complexions discloses a practically unanimous approval of this condemnation of the "long, long day in steel." The declaration of the three creeds, warns the Chicago Tribune, "must be looked upon by the directing officers of the steel industry as the handwriting on the wall. It dooms the twelve-hour day whether the industry likes it or not."

It should be stated at the outset, however, that a steel manufacturer asserts that the industry has voluntarily reduced the number of men working twelve hours a day from 75 percent of the whole number employed to 20 or 25 percent, and that the present report does not represent final action, which must be contingent upon mitigating circumstance. As a matter of fact, we are told, it is the hope and ultimate aim of the steel industry to abolish the twelve-hour day entirely. Again, attention is drawn to the statement that, instead of squandering human lives to assuage economic necessity, the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries have in ten years spent $129,000,000 in benefits, improved living conditions and comforts for their 200,000 employees.

The joint condemnatory statement put forth in the name of American religion comes from the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches, the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council, and the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. They characterise Judge Gary's report as a definite rejection of the proposal for the abolition of the "long day" and assert that the conclusion that the twelve-hour day is not physically, mentally, or morally injurious is made in the face of expert testimony to the contrary, and in contradiction of the findings of a committee appointed by the stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation in 1912 to make a study of the matter. The plea that the shortage of labor makes impracticable the change from two to three shifts of workmen is answered with the statement that the twelve-hour day obtained two years ago, when "there was appalling unemployment which could have been in large measure relieved in steel manufacturing districts by introducing the three-shift system in the steel industry." On the steel report's statement that the cost of a change to the eight-hour day would fall on the consumers, the reply is that evidently "the safeguarding of profits becomes a consideration superior to that of the wages and hours of the workers, and the willingness of the public to pay higher prices is made a condition of the accomplishment of a fundamental reform." Between the social and moral aspects of a problem and its economic aspects the joint religious protest is unable to distinguish, since "bad morals can not be good economics." Wherefore "the forces of organised religion in America are now warranted in declaring that this morally indefensible regime of the twelve-hour day must come to an end. A further report is due from the Iron and Steel Institute—a report of a very different tenor."

To uphold the contention of organised religion comes a letter from J. F. Wellborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Denver, to the research department of the Federal Council of the Churches saying that his company has demonstrated for five years that the change from a twelve-hour to an eight-hour day is entirely practicable. As Mr. Wellborn's letter is quoted in the New York Herald, "the trend of production per man per hour, with unimportant exceptions, has been upward since the adoption of the eight-hour day; and in every department of our steel manufacturing operations, from blast furance to wire mill, our production per man hour is now greater than it was when all of these activities were operating on the twelve-hour shift. . . . A factor of added interest is the fact that with almost capacity operations at our steel plant during the last few months, and employing over 6,000 men, we have experienced no shortage of labor."

The condemnation voiced by church and synagog can not be ignored by the steel industry, says the Buffalo Express. "The religious leaders have not worded their condemnation too strongly." Nor can there be "any room for doubt on the score of public feeling on this question," notes the Washington Evening Star. "The twelve-hour day . . . is out of harmony with existing industrial conditions. It is an anachronism." Remarking that there has seldom been such a concentration through representative organisations upon any single question affecting the social welfare of the nation, the Star says that "undoubtedly the overwhelming sentiment among the members of the churches thus represented is for the principle which the combined organisations now advocate, the principle of the shorter working day as a measure of social justice and of physical and moral health."

The churches seem to have the best of the controversy, in the opinion of the Chicago Journal, which declares that "the twelve-hour day and the long turn at change of shift are relics of barbarism. Other industries get along without such overwork—the steel industry in most countries gets along without it." Moreover, "in any long-drawn-out struggle, ethical considerations usually win; and, ethically, there is nothing to be said in favor of the twelve-hour day." It is doubtful if there is anything to be said for it economically, and "the sooner it takes its place with the evils of ancient history the better." "What chance," asks the Chicago Evening Post, "is there for a man to be a husband or a father in any true sense who must labor twelve hours a day? What place is there in his life for anything but toil, eating and sleep—the existence of a machine and an animal?" The Post adds that "The conscience of America—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—a conscience which answers to God, will not rest satisfied or remain silent until this great industry has ended what it has admitted, in better moments, to be an evil. And may that day come speedily."

For in the hot summer months, declares the New York Call, the steel industry is a "literal hell." Men are old at forty. "All the time outside the mills is required for rest in order to store their bodies with sufficient energy for each day's work. No other industry takes such a terrible toll of human vitality per day as the steel shambles do." "The dangers of accident and of general ill-health that attend overexertion," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, in a great steel center, "are so great as completely to outweigh any consideration of the price of steel to the consumer about which the corporation pretends to be so greatly concerned. The American people have always stood ready to pay the price of any great humanitarian reform. They will not object to any increase in the price of steel that may properly be attributed to an eight-hour day and a six-day week." Volumes of similar comment may be found in other papers, and the Philadelphia Public Ledger takes occasion to warn them that "it is time for the Lords of Steel to harken and give ear." For none of the excuses for the twelve-hour day thus far set forth are convincing, says The Christian Science Monitor, in an editorial which reflects a widely held view. If a labor shortage compelled it, why was the long day maintained with "precisely as much insistence three years ago, when there was a great surplus of unemployed labor?" Again.

"If, as Judge Gary hints, it is made necessary in order to meet foreign competition, how does it happen that in no foreign nation is the twelve-hour day enforced in the steel industry? If it can be abandoned only at the price of increasing the cost of steel to the consumer, let it first be shown that every effort to substitute machinery for the more exacting and laborious forms of human labor has been seriously made. But even if the consumers had to pay in dollars a little more for steel, that would be fundamentally better, and in the end cheaper, than that they should get it at a lower price in dollars through the sacrifice by a great body of workers of all that goes to make life worth living and the relinquishment of most that helps to make a man a good citizen."

But if the eight-hour day were now to be put into force throughout the trade, writes James Bowron, chairman of the Gulf States Steel Company, in the Manufacturers' Record (Baltimore), "it would be necessary to close down one-third of the capacity of the plants which are running on the twelve-hour basis so that the present available skilled and semi-skilled labor would be adequate on an eight-hour basis for the remainder. This at a stroke would create such a scarcity of materials as to create a buyers' panic and disorganise all the consumers of steel to a degree that can not be expresst." Moreover, "the men themselves who are working on these turns do not desire to make the change unless in the first place they could obtain the same remuneration for the eight-hours work as they are now obtaining for the twelve hours." Speaking for itself the Manufacturers' Record believes that "no other big industry was ever so vilified and denounced by agitators in the press, and sometimes in the pulpit as the steel men of this country unless, perchance, the Southern cotton-mills interests may have been even more vilified." In both cases, we are told, the criticisms "were to a very large extent unjustifiable." Every man familiar with the steel trade, it is asserted, knows how uncessingly Judge Gary and his associates in the Steel Corporation have worked for the welfare of its employees. "Every man who knows Judge Gary knows how deeply and sincerely, in the spirit of him who spake as never man spake, he has sought to advance the material and spiritual welfare of these employees." The expenditures in eleven years of more than $112,000,000 by the Steel Corporation for welfare work—exclusive of $7,813,659 in total pension fund payments to employees—"testifies to the devotion of Judge Gary to the cause of humanity." Under his guidance "superb hospitals" have been built for employees, one at Birmingham having cost $1,000,000, churches and Christian Association buildings have been erected, free schools established, visiting nurses employed, playgrounds and recreation centers maintained, and kindred work done on "an enormous scale." In this work, says the Manufacturers' Record, "Judge Gary has unquestionably been controlled by the teachings of that Bible whose praises he sang in his annual address, and in his efforts to do unto others as he would have others do unto him."—The Literary Digest.

Mr. Dooley: *On The Coming Of Old Age*

BY FINLEY PETER DUNNE

"I'm gettin' old," said Mr. Hennessy. "I had me sixtieth birthday, yisterday."

"I wudden't have said ye were within ten years iv sixty," said Mr. Dooley. "I bet Hogan last year that ye were siventy-wan. But I might've known betther. Whin a man gets to be over siventy he boasts iv his age. Whin he passes eighty he's very liable to lie about it. An' whin he's ninety he will throw his wig in th face iv anny man who insinyates that he ain't th' oldest man in th' wurruld.

"Wan iv th' moe' saveage combats I've iver had to this place was between old man Casey an' Hogan's father. They're both about eighty-two. There's a month or two's difference between thim, but in champeenship records iv this kind a month counts like inches in th' broad jump.

"A man iv eight-six looks down on a man iv eighty-five, receives his callow opinyons with a supercilyous smile, an' if he talks too much tells him to shut up.

"To hear these two athleets discuss their scores ye'd think they were Matt McGrath and Pat Ryan talkin' about th' hammer throw. They started in be concedin' that Mathusalem was not in their class at all. Their gin'ral idee was that he had died iv cholery infantum. But whin it comes to comparin' ages anywhere wan iv thim wud admit that th' other come within five years iv being as fine a man as himself.

"They proved their age by th' histor'cal ivints they'd seen. I niver knew before that night that Mr. Hogan was at th' battle iv Watherloo or that Mr. Casey had been wan iv Robert Immitt's pallbearers. Mr. Casey was muthering somethin' about bein' an aidy campy f'r King James at th' battle iv th' Boyne whin his grandson, who's in th' fire department, come to take him home.

"Whin he had gone ol' man Hogan says to me: 'Young man, that fellow is an imposter. Don't ye iver thrust him. He's claiming to be ninety an' I'd bet he's not a day over siventy-nine; if he's that.' 'How old ar're ye, Mr. Hogan?' says I. 'I was born on th' eighth day iv March, eighteen hundherd an' forty,' he says.

"It's plisant to think that on'y very young min an' very old min pretind to be older than they ar're. The' attimpt iv a young fellow to wheedle th' hair into growin' on his upper lip an' Mr. Hogan pretindin' he is ninety ar're th' same idee. They know we can't amount to annything unless ye ar're old.

"Iv coorse ye'er son an' Mr. Hogan have a different theery iv whin old age is old age. Ye're boy thinks that whin a man gets to be forty th' neighbors ought to take him out in th' alley, put a bag over his head, and hit him with a hammer. Old man Hogan ain't sure that a man ought to vote unless he is at least eighty. It's about that time iv life that th' bones ar're hardened, th' head closer up an' stops growin', an' a citizen is fit to be enthrusted with th' jooties in life.

"'Tis strange how we look down on thim that are yiunger thin us. It's th' same with a man iv sixty as it is with a schoolboy iv sixteen. Nayther iv thim thinks th' fellows under him amount to annyth'ng. It shocks me to read that so manny valyable lives shud iv been enthrusted durin' th' war to Gin'ral Grant, who was only forty.

"During the last Republican convintion I was parivzed to see the son iv an old frind iv mine come out on th' platform to make a speech. I thought th' convintion had took a recess an' they'd brought him in to entertain thim with a raycitation, or maybe he was a boy soprano.

"Says I to meself: 'Poor little fellow, it's too bad to make him do such thricks. Infant projidies niver come to anny good end. His mother ought to be ashamed iv herself.' But when he spoke I discovered that th' little rogue had a voice like a thrombone an' instead iv singin' 'Sliver Threads Amongst th' Gould,' he was debatin' a pint iv ordher again' a vilyin iv politics who looked afraid iv him.

"O, do ye?" said Mr. Dooley. "Well, niver mind. Annyhow, old age isn't th' worst thing that happens to man. If he hasn't as many expectations as he had, he hasn't so many years. A young fellow is warn'd about a thousand things that don't bother an old man at all. Whin we get along in years we lose a lot in appytites, but we don't miss thim. If we have no hopes we have plisant mim'ries.

"Havin' larned that I cudden't kick a futball, I no longer wanted to kick it. I'm willing to stand on th' side an' look on while me frindly mim'ry tells me pleasant lies about how good I was in me day.

"I no longer jump off a moving car. I have th' full value iv me nickel out iv th' heartless monopoly be holdin' th' car while I get down wan leg at a time. If I go to cross th' sthreet to see Hogan an' a flock iv antymobills comes along, I say to meself: 'I don't want to see Hogan at all. I'll go to see Hinnissy.'

"I can visit th' ladies without fear iv entanglement, f'r if I'm hopeless they're harmless. I'm lookin' forward to th' day whin I'll become avaricyous. Fr'm what I've seen and heerd, avarice is a fine, absorbin' passion, and manny an' ol' fellow is as happy with his arm around his bank account as he was sleigh ridin' with his first girl.

"Besides it don't seem that there ar're anny old men nowadays. It used to be that a man iv fifty was thought to be too seenile f'r anny useful wurruk.

"They take better care iv thimselves thin they used to. In th' old days whin their teeth wint they followed immejately afther. But in our time they live long enough afther their nachral set ar're gone to think iv their foster teeth as their own.

"Very few old men iver get hurted in accidents. They take no chances. It's th' same as with sailors at sea. Th'm that know how to swim ar're thim that get drowned."

"Why," said Mr. Hennessy, "ye'd give annything to be twinty-five again."

"I wudden't," said Mr. Dooley. "Why shud I want to grow old again?"

A Meat Safe

Flies are troublesome, and if you have not a proper meat safe, make one with butter muslin and cane. The bolster-like bag should be wide enough to hold a fair-sized joint, and drawn up at the bottom with strong thread. Hold out the sides with hoops of cane sewn into position. Two hoops will be sufficient. Make a hem at the top that will hold a strong tape to draw it up close. A meat hook can be inserted to suspend a joint, and a plate fixed in the bottom of the bag will hold another portion of food to be protected from flies. There should be a loop of tape as well as the drawn-up tape, by which to suspend the meat safe from a shelf or ceiling hook.

Getting Acquainted With The United States

(Continued from Page 5)

jumped on to the platform. "Hullo!" I thought, "Here I die!" But it was a Catholic priest, Father Duffy, a famous chaplain of the American Army, who announced himself as an Irish Republican, but pleaded that I should have a fair hearing. They just howled at him. However, by patience and endurance I broke through the storm and said most of what I wanted to say.

The next morning I was rung up on the telephone by an emotional lady. She had a great scheme, for which she desired my approval and collaboration. She had arranged to raise a bodyguard of stalwart society girls who would march to the hall with me, on the evening of my next lecture, and in heroic combat put to flight the Irish girls who were to parade with banners and insulting placards. . . . I utterly refused to approve of the suggestion.

My lecture agent, Mr. Lee Keedick, enjoyed those "Sinn Fein tea-parties," as they were called, with such enormous gusto, that there were some friendly souls who suggested that he had incited them for publicity purposes! But he missed the best, or the worst. In Chicago, on St Patrick's Eve, I was three quarters of an hour before I could utter a single sentence. It was what the Press called next morning a "near riot" and there were some Irish-American soldiers there, in uniform, who fought like tigers before they were ejected by the police.

A CANDID PROTECTOR

For the first time in my life I had a police body-guard wherever I went in Chicago. Two detectives insisted on driving in my taxicab, and they were both Irishmen, but as one explained in a friendly manner, "It's not your life we're troubling about, Boss. It's our reputation!"

Boston, from Mr. Keedick's point of view, was a disappointment. A great row was expected there, being the stronghold of the Sinn Fein cause, and when I appeared, behind the stage, there was a large force of police stripped for action. The police inspector came to my dressing room, and demanded permission to precede me on the stage and announce to the audience that if there was any demonstration he would put his men on to them. I refused to give that permission. It seemed to me the wrong kind of introduction for an Englishman to an American audience. As a matter of fact, they behaved like lambs, in the best tradition of Boston, and I was quite disconcerted by their silence, having become used to the other kind of thing which I found exhilarating.

Stranger things happen to an English lecturer in the United States than in any other country. At least they happened to me. I shall never forget, for instance, how in the middle of a speech to the City Club of New York, I was thrust into a taxicab, hurried off to the 44th Street Theater, received with a tremendous explosion (a flash light photo!) in the dressing room of Al Jolson, the funny man, thrust into the middle of a harem scene (scores of beautiful maidens) and told to make a speech on behalf of wounded soldiers while the audience raffled for an original letter from Lloyd George to the American nation.

Surprised by my rapid transmigration from the City Club, and by my presence in an Oriental harem, very not, rather flustered, and not knowing what to do with my hands, I kept screwing up a bit of paper which had been given to me at the wings, and by the time I had finished my three minutes speech it was a bit of wet, mushy pup. When I left the stage, a white-faced man in the wings who had been making frantic signs to me, informed me coldly that I had utterly destroyed Lloyd George's letter to the American nation which had just been raffled for many hundreds of dollars. . . . After that I went back to finish my speech at the City Club.

reds of dollars. . . . After that I went back to finish my speech at the City Club.

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Dog-Faced Men, Blue Tigers And Flying Serpents?

Scientists Puzzled And Interested In Reports Of Strange And Unsuspected People Aud Animals In South China

THE CHINA PRESS reprints the following from The Weekly American, a weekly Sunday magazine section used by a large number of newspapers in the United States, because of the fact that it concerns China and because Mr. Arthur De C. Sowerby, the well known Shanghai scientist and editor of The China Journal of Science And Arts, is prominently mentioned.

Mr. Sowerby, whose attention we called to this article, says that though in the main the matter it contains is correct there is a certain amount of exaggeration in one or two particulars; the dog-faced men referred to are the Haskas, who are called by the Chinese the dog-headed people owing to a peculiar legend they have of their origin. It is a mistake to say that they have hairy faces. As a matter of fact they are no more hairy than the average Chinese, one of whose distinguishing racial features is a lack of hair on the body. The blue tiger certainly does exist and Mr. Sowerby hopes to make another attempt to secure this remarkable beast this summer. He completely fails to understand way the writer of the article got the idea of flying snakes and other fabulous creatures, and, claiming that truth is stranger than fiction, suggests that more sensationalism is to be had by writing up the remarkable creatures that really do exist in the province than by inventing monsters.

From time to time scientists are stirred by reports of strange animals hitherto unknown, and occasionally a returning traveller reports the discovery of a race of people unknown and unclassified.

The Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, has just issued a bulletin containing, among other things, a report from one of its representatives of the existence of a "blue tiger" in southern China. Science is puzzled to account for such a thing. It is contrary to all the known laws of zoology.

The same writer mentions the reports of a race of "dog-faced" people with hairy growths covering their countenances like a shaggy dog. And further mention is made of the insistent reports among the natives that there are flying serpents in the dense parts of the Chinese jungle.

Such reports as these usually turn out to be untrue, but occasionally science is pleasantly surprised in following up the rumors by finding a new specie of creature, as happened some years ago when Sir Henry Johnson, the British explorer, traced up a rumor in equational Africa and brought back to London that strange combination of horse and zebra, which he called "okapi"—an entirely new and hitherto unknown animal.

It is a curious fact that the dragon is the national emblem of China, and it would be especially interesting if further research developed the fact that in the wilderness of the interior there are strange creatures which are sometimes referred to as dragons, and in the present instance are called flying serpents.

News of the existence of "dog-faced" people was sent to the Smithsonian Institution by A. de C. Sowerby, a zoological collector whose work had become familiar to the natives. They were accustomed to give him specimens of whatever animals they caught and, knowing his interest in unusual things, told him about the aboriginal people who lived far into the interior of the province.

In the same letter that mentioned the "dog-faced" men, Mr. Sowerby told how he had lived in the same compound and spoken with Dr. Harry R. Caldwell, missionary and big game hunter, who tried to capture the "blue tiger." It so happened that Mr. Sowerby's report was just published when Dr. Caldwell himself appeared in New York with the announcement that his newly discovered "blue tiger" had killed and eaten sixty natives within five months.

This remarkable beast did not have the stripes common to the tiger tribe, but its fur was blue, resembling the color of the coarse blue dungaree shirts worn by the natives, so that when the animal was seen at a distance it could not be distinguished from a man. Some scientists believe the beast a melano or animal with an excess of coloring matter in his fur.

Besides his discovery of "blue tigers," Dr. Caldwell obtained the first known specimen of a giant 800-pound hair-nosed badger. This beast was fully as big as a bear and looked very much like one. The naturalist minister also shot a 300-pound "serow," a very rare animal, which has never been seen in captivity and is a cross between a goat and an antelope.

It is not unusual that these strange monsters and primitive race of people should be found in China, as many leading American anthropologists believe that in the unexplored regions of that vast country there still exist early types of man and unknown forms of animal life that may be helpful in yielding a picture of man's first days on earth.

Writing of his experiences, Mr. Sowerby explains how he came to hear about the "dog-faced" people. "This is a very beautiful country. I have never seen anything quite like it. The whole country is hilly and mountainous, and covered with heavy underbrush, and woods of spruce, pine and deciduous trees. The rivers and streams are clear as crystal, studded with rock, and exquisitely beautiful. The underbrush is a terror to get through by reason of its denseness and the swordgrass that occurs everywhere and cuts like a razor. I like the people and find them very friendly. At this moment I am camped in the local temple of a small village, my things spread all over the place. I am the center of interest for the whole countryside.

"People come and burn incense and chin chin joss, and then stop to look at me and have a good chin wag. It doesn't seem to worry them that I have dead rats on the altar. And the small boys bring me in rats and mice and shrews and bats. Truly they are a most remarkable people. And there have been ever so many cases of murdered missionaries in the province in bygone days. I don't believe these people are pure Chinese. Some of them have most remarkably bushman-like faces. They say that there are real aborigines in the province, and the natives call them dog-faced men."

In his study of the races of hairy men J. Denicker, one of the world's leading anthropologists and chief of the Museum of Natural History at Paris, explains that "everything that has been said of hairy savages in the interior of Indo-China resolves itself into the presence of a light down (probably the remains of embryonic lanugo)." This is the hairy covering of every human body before birth, and no doubt in the case of hairy men this lanugo continues to grow. He mentions, as example, the hairy men and women of Burma and the "dog-men" of Russia, who are the probable descendants of this hairy race.

"All these subjects," he affirms, "are reversions to the probable primordial condition of man, or of his precursor at the period when he was as hairy as, for instance, the anthropoid apes of today."

Commenting on the Smithsonian publication, Dr. I. L. Nascher, of New York, who has made a study of strange peoples and strange diseases along with his researches as to the infirmities of old age, said:

"The 'hairy man' is well known to science, and it is possible that the 'dog-faced' race may be due to the well-known disease called Hypertrichosis. This is caused by excessive pituitary secretion, which produces abnormal hair growth. In the disease known as Acromegaly there is an increased growth of hair and a tendency to grow low on the forehead and high up on the abdomen.

"There is also another disease well known to science, which is called Leontiasis, where the face takes on a lion-like appearance with enlargement of the bones of the cheek and jaw and an excessive growth of hair. People afflicted with Leontiasis might easily be referred to as 'dog-faced.' It is also well known that the Aino and Loas people have an unusual hair growth all over their bodies. But with these people the growth is perfectly natural and not due to disease. It would be extremely interesting to investigate these so-called 'dog-faced' people in the interest of science."

According to Mr. Sowerby's description and his opinion that the "dog-faced" men of China are aborigines, they must look very much like the picture of early man given by F. G. Scott-Elliott. This noted authority, in his description of the appearance and life of hairy primitive people says:

"His body would be covered with hair or fur except on the palms or soles of his feet. On his head the hair would grow long and thick and continue down his cheeks and chin to form a combined beard and whisker fringe." These hairy people probably live in the open and undoubtedly build their homes in roughly woven branches of trees. Living in this savage state they have nothing to protect them from the elements except their own fur, just like other animals.

In explaining the advantages that such a hairy covering would give to these primitive people, Mr. Elliott gives his opinion that "it is the custom of primitive man to fold himself up with his legs under his body in a peculiar squatting position. Then should a raging gale, with sheets of driving rain fall on him, the rain would be conducted away by the hair and the beard, by his elbow and hip joints, so as to drop nearly clear of the face and body. The hair on the arms, even on those civilised men who retain sufficient to trace the arrangement, turns downward on both upper and forearm to the elbow; outward and downward from the wrist.

"Moreover, if the reader tries to realise this attitude, he will see that with hair, whiskers, beard and eyebrows, even midges and mosquitoes might be puzzled; they might lose heart and be led astray by the tangled labyrinthine mass of his hairy covering." The diet of these primitive men would probably consist of fruits of all kinds, including nuts, small birds and eggs, honey, grubs and insects. And it is not at all unlikely that like so many even of the more educated, but still very backward, people of China, they would eat dirt and worms.

While Dr. Caldwell has never seen this curious race of "dog-faced" men, his story of the discovery of the "blue tiger" furnishes spectacular proof that hitherto unknown forms of animals still run wild in the wilderness of China. When first they heard of it, some American naturalists seemed to think that this intrepid missionary's eyes had deceived him and that while the name "blue tiger" might provide a thrilling title for an animal story, no such beast really existed.

About the time the blue monster was first seen, Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of the American Museum's expedition, happened to be in Fukien. Dr. Andrews is well known because of his discovery of the animal "Garden of Eden" in China. This, he claims, is the prehistoric homeland from which every species of animal eventually spread all over the world. So he received an invitation from Dr. Caldwell to try to capture the beast in his lair. To a man of Andrews's venturesome disposition, such an invitation resulted in immediate acceptance, and within a short time the scientists, together with a number of coolie packbearers, set out for the tiger's lair.

Dr. Caldwell, describing that eventful tiger hunt, says: "We were not long on the trail when Da Da, my trusty cook, an accomplished marksman, who had already bagged ten man-eaters on his own account, was seen to fall on his haunches a little in front of us. When we came up to him we found him on his knees with his hands stretchedd out to the utmost. He was measuring the well-known footprints of a tiger, and the astonished eyes of Andrews noticed that even at the narrowest place the Chinaman's hand could not span the foot-print.

"But when I saw the huge mould of the feet in the sand, I knew we were in the presence of the blue man-eater. I intended to give Andrews the first shot, and looked about for a place in which I could make a good trap for the beast. My eye caught a spot where a well-defined trail ran down from the uplands, passed below a little plateau, studded with big boulders on both sides of the trail and then broke out into a flat piece of country.

"Soon the sharp knives of the coolies hacked the sword-grass from the flat place until we had an open space thirty feet square cleared. In the center of this we drove a stake and tied a complaining goat. Concealed behind the boulders we waited. Soon the tiger heard the goat and padded down the trail, stopped at its edge and pawed the ground in a nervous manner, which is always a sure sign that the tiger is suspicious.

"He made up his mind to make the attack, however, and with belly touching the hacked off stubble he slowly stalked up to the goat and was gathering himself on his haunches to spring at the throat of the little animal when one of the excited coolies slipped down from the rock into the brush. In a flash the blue streak bounded away and was lost to sight in the underbrush. Although Andrews did not get his tiger, I had proof that such a thing as a blue species of tiger really existed."

Although the average Westerner finds it somewhat difficult to believe in serpents or dragons, the Chinese, as the evidence of their literature throughout all the ages shows, have become familiar with them. The dragon in China was a symbol of the reigning house before China became a republic, and it was pictured on the battle flags of the old empire.

Charles Gould, a distinguished Chinese scholar and anthropologist, has probably given more time to an examination of the evidence of the existence of dragons in China than any other scientist, and in his opinion they really existed.

"There is nothing impossible in the ordinary notion of the traditional dragon," he asserts. "We may infer that it is a long terrestrial lizard, hibernating and carnivorous, with the power of constricting with its snake-like body and tail, possibly furnished with wing-like expansions of its integument and capable of occasional progress on its legs alone when excited in attack. It appears to have been protected by armour and projecting spikes."

These new discoveries of strange men and beasts in China are in line with other reports of the existence of prehistoric creatures in other parts of the Far East. Information that a queer race of men and women with tails live in New Guinea recently aroused about the organisation of an expedition by the American naturalist, Dr. Carl Lumholtz, to search the hitherto unexplored center of that island for these barbarous people, in the hope of finding the "missing link" between man and the anthropoid ape.

And the United States Government now has under way an expedition to search the Eastern Pacific and Arctic waters for primitive deep-sea monsters, particularly for living specimens of the sea cow, which was first discovered by Captain Vitus Bering, the man who gave his name to Bering Straits, and which was practically slaughterd to extinction soon after their discovery.

COLD CREAM

Here is a recipe which will be perfectly safe to try. In cases of oily skin there should be an astringent element which helps to counteract the effect of the grease contained in the cream. In the following case, the cucumber contains this astringent: Cold cream, 10 grammes; cucumber cream, 10 grammes; lanoline, 20 grammes; oxide of zinc, 10 grammes. ndoeorceuhkn

Rum this gently into your skin before you go to bed at night, leave it on about 10 minutes, then wipe it off with an old linen cloth or bit of soft gauze. Always use the upward moton when removing cream. It helps to give your face that "upward" expression instead of a dragged-down appearance.

From Battleship To Razor Blade

NEARLY 100 dreadnoughts and destroyers of the British Navy have been withdrawn from active service and have been sold under the auctioneers' hammers for breaking up. Included in the last sale was the famous dreadnought Orion that led the British battleline when the fleet sailed into action against the German fleet off Jutland. Razor blades are to be made from the best steel plates of the huge ship.

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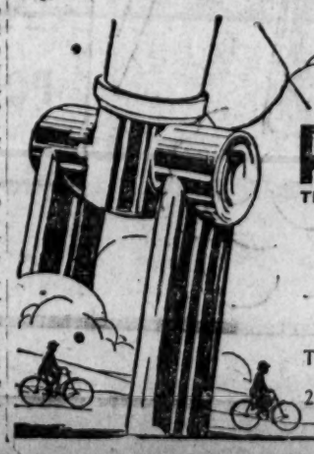

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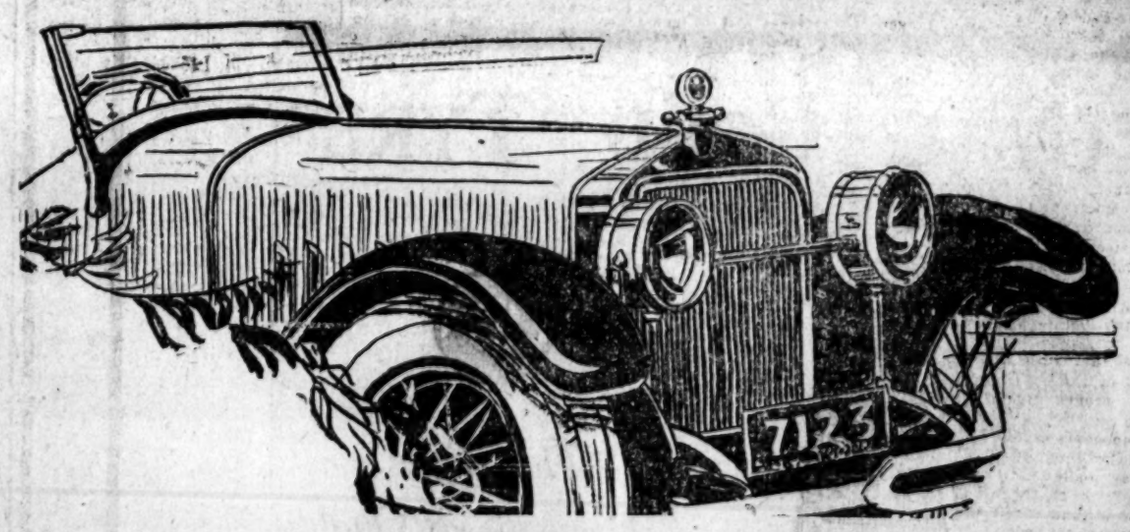

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FASHIONS

Styles Of 1880 Return To Favor Again

There is always a last word in fashion. It is an ever-changing kaleidoscopic situation. The variations may not be startlingly different, but they are subtle in their ultimate effect upon style.

Often in the midseason the most important points of dress have their birth. At that time, women are more apt to notice any vital change. It is then that a style stands out with greater prominence, for if it is good it has a chance then to register against the background of styles that have already been accepted. Therefore it behooves us to watch just now the little changes which appear upon the horizon, in case they may become important features later on.

Now we are seeing more of the 1880 style than we had ever believed possible. There are any number of bustle draperies to be found among the smart dresses—those that are actually being worn. They are not prominently shaped into bustles, but the tendency is there nevertheless, and whatever extra fullness there is can be seen congregated at the back so that there is no mistaking their bustle origin. One frock, for instance, of plain light brown crepe is opened at back over an underdress of the same material that is quite heavily embroidered in reds and greens. There is a puffed congregation of folds at the waistline, also in back, which marks the bustle line, and the skirt drapes away from that in a series of interesting folds. Then there is a little straight jacket made to be worn with that frock, and it too is embroidered in the same manner as the underskirt, being faced with the crepe and bound with the plain material. At first sight this does not look particularly like a bustle gown, but its structure is undeniably that of the 1880 period, and though it manages to subdue the lines they are unmistakably in character just the same.

Then there are the flounced skirts. With the progress of the season we see more and more of them, and they are done with even more of a tendency to intricate adjustments. We are getting away from the plain straight flounces with a vengeance, and steadily we are adopting the arranged ruffings that also are more in accordance with the 1880 mode. There is one of these in the series of drawings—one with a plain enough bodice made along surplice lines and a skirt composed of two tiers of flounces that, though they are plain enough, are still applied with a design that brings the dress into the class of those that must be called period ones. There is a look about this frock which is wholly away from the modern and universally accepted straightline gowns. It is verging upon a new style, and it must be considered serious, for it might well be that it and others in conformity with it would be the forerunners of a new era of dress.

At any rate those women who are thin enough to adore ruffings, and to know that they look their best in this style of dress, will pounce upon the newer styles and use them for all they are worth whether these styles are to be short lived or long.

Blouses have had a turn for the better, which is a situation that will rejoice the hearts of those women who love to be economical with their clothes and to indulge in costumes which can appear first as one sort of a gown and then as another. For a long time we were denied the blouse except for the most accented sort of sports wear. Now we are allowed again, in the interests of good style, to indulge our tastes in the direction of the blouse. And every blouse, it seems, has some characteristic which makes it fit in with the general scheme of what is sometimes called the one-piece dress. From Paris these new waists are coming in great abundance and every one of them seems to have something new to tell the world of fashion.

One new blouse has a trimming consisting of little lace flutings put on in separate series of three. Around the collar they run and again around the edges of the short sleeves, and not content with covering those outlying areas they are used to form the wide belt that encircles the hips. This blouse, by the way, is made of gray crepe and the flutings are of Valenciennes lace dyed to match the fabric exactly. There is a diagonal row of gray buttons covered with the material from which the blouse is made, and the little sleeves, which are edged with the lace, are puffed in the quaintest old-fashioned manner. One can imagine this blouse worn with either a gray suit or a blue one, doing duty in such a way that it looks like an integral part of that suit, and in either instance playing its part with equal style and grace.

Another blouse is from Paris. It is trimmed with a brocaded silk that is applied in a wide strip to the outline of the wide cape collar. This same material is then chosen for the trimming of the hat.

Umbrellas, it seems, have hopped suddenly into the limelight, for they are given every sort of attention from a fashion angle. Not only their colors but their materials, and especially the fashioning of their handles, are designed to be integral parts of the costumes with which they will be carried. They are just as much a part of the general scheme as handbags are or as gloves should be or any other accessory to the dress or the suit itself.

Some of the blouses, to get back to that subject, are shaped with necklines that call for fichus or arrangements of lace, and these are most effective when made up in the thinner materials that are more appropriate for Summer wear. For instance, there will be a thin silk blouse that has its organdy fichu, or there will be a heavy ratine silk blouse that is provided with a wide piece of heavy lace arranged about the square neckline. They are all most graceful in appearance, and they are all designed to be worn, most effectively, with the separate Summer skirts which are so much a portion of the season's fashion.

Hats have trimmings that are high and straight and in every instance most picturesque. Through all of the season we are clinging to the little, close-fitting hats with turned-down brims. But their decorations are changing, certainly and surely. The fan-shaped trimmings made of feathers or of finely pleated silk are distinctly favorites. They rise high away from the brims, and give to the hats a most particular look of being clad in dress attire. They are not necessarily dress hats, but even if they are worn for the street, they have that air of having "been done" to suit the occasion, with thought and care. The evening hats are made of lace, with lace frills that stand upright, and some of them, when the brims are broader, have drapings of the filmy lace that hang over the brims and fold their ways into scarfs that twist themselves around the necks or hang over the shoulders in graceful, summery lines. These hats are usually black or white, or a combination of the two contrasting colors.

Broad-brimmed shade hats always come in with this season of the year, and this Summer they are so transparent of texture that one wonders how on earth they ever manage to hold themselves together. The straws have no visible means of support for their wide brims, notwithstanding which they manage to keep their shapes most miraculously. They are of brilliant colorings, oranges and reds, and all tones of green. They are trimmed with arrangements of fruits and flowers which very often manage to take the drooping as the hat itself, the only variety being effected by the change in shade which the divergence in texture manages to carry with it.

Some of these more drooping hats are decorated with one large flower arrangement on one side. There is a black one, for instance, made of horsehair braid which has a white chou of chiffon on one side into the folds of which are tucked tight little bunches of orange blossoms. It has that black and white effect which is so liked in the present season, and at the same time it carries with it all that is picturesque in line, diverging in this way from most of the smaller hats outlined to standard shapes.

Facings on the Summer hats play a most important part. They are white and cream colored and orchid shaded. They are designed to throw that becoming glow over the face without which one's expression and make-up have more to live up to.

The little toques and turbans are most amusing and becoming when they are fashioned to take their place along with the newer frocks. Most of those you see on the streets are draped quite tightly from thin crepes or georgettes. They are smartest when they are kept in the gray and tan shades and trimmed with nothing more than a long pin or semi-buckle stuck across the front. But there is very indication from the latest models being shown that these toques are growing larger and more imposing in line. They show more of a structure underneath their drapings, and the folds from which they are made are softer than the average ones have been upon the streets where smart fashions are seen.

More and more of the brocaded turbans are appearing, and for the present they are kept quite tightly shaped to the contour of the head. They must necessarily be worn with dresses which are quite plain and unadorned, because their own nature makes them stand out as the trimming for the entire costume.

There is much of a vogue for pleating. They are seen everywhere and always they are made out of the softest and most drapable of materials. There are panels and inserts, and even whole dresses are made from series of finely adjusted side pleatings, which manage to make the most graceful of all of the gowns that have been seen this season. Pleatings have even been turned over to hats and you will find little turbans made of a series of narrow pleatings applied, one over the other, to carry out the shape of the hat, whatever it may be. Then, for the larger hats, there are pleatings laid on the brims, or on the crowns as the case may be, anything to give to the hat that softness of form and grace of line which only these fluttings can give to it.

Buckles, handsomely made and beautifully designed, play a very large part in the make-up of the present styles. They are applied to hats and to gowns alike and often when one of extra handsome detail is used, it manages to be the only bit of ornamentation anywhere to be seen. In this way it stands out and expresses its design in the most pertinent manner and it is marred by no interruptions in the way of other sorts of trimming.

Passengers Rescued At Sea When Ships Crash

ALMOST 300 passengers on the British steamer Graphic, many of them women and children, were rescued at sea when their ship was rammed and sunk by the American freighter Balsam, in Belfast Lough. A number of vessel took part in the rescue work. This photograph shows the Graphic awash, just before she went down.

Your Old Boxes

Don't throw away old boxes. The chances are that you can use them to advantage.

Go to the wall paper dealer and ask him for an old sample book of wall paper. He will probably give you one for the asking. If he has no such sample book, see if he has any odds and ends of flower-set wall paper that you can have at bargain prices. The paper hanger usually has ends of rolls of paper that he will sell for a song. Or even better, your friends may have odds and ends of wall paper left over from the last siege with the paper hangers, and they would probably be glad to let you have these bits just to get rid of them.

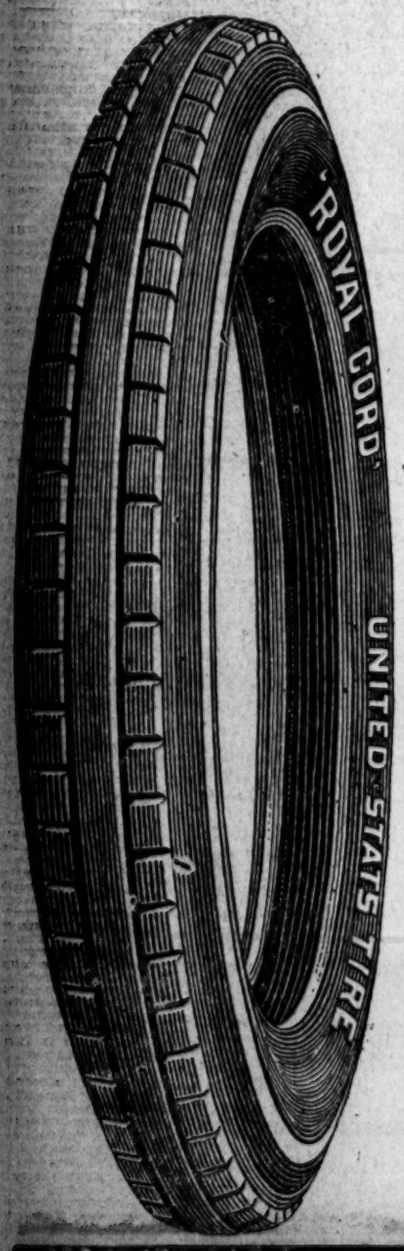
If by chance you have any hat boxes, these may be covered with gay-flowered paper and thus transformed into the most charming early Victorian bandboxes. If you use a little patience you can make excellent paste from flower and water that can be applied with a brush in pasting the paper on your box. The task is made easier if you cut your paper in the exact shape wanted before beginning to paste. With a pencil mark circles from the cover. Measure the depth of the box and the circumference to get the dimensions of the piece you will need to go around the box.

The sort of box that a man's hat comes in makes a very nice bandbox.

If you want to make a gift of a box of this sort tie it with a bow of ribbon or put a ribbon bow on top to use as a handle after you have covered it. If you like you can fill it with crushed tissue papor and one or two little sachet bags. A gift of this sort makes a charming trousseau present to the young bride, who will be delighted to have such a box to hold her "best hat."

All sorts of odd-sized boxes may be covered with wall paper to make pretty gift boxes. If you are so fortunate as to have a garden you will need any number of these boxes this spring and summer to use to put flowers in to send to friends less fortunate than you. Even if you have no garden you may be able to gather woods flowers—violets or perhaps sprays of fruit blossoms. And a bunch of violets placed in a pretty decorated box lined with pink tissue paper makes a present well worth while.

ROYAL CORD TYRES



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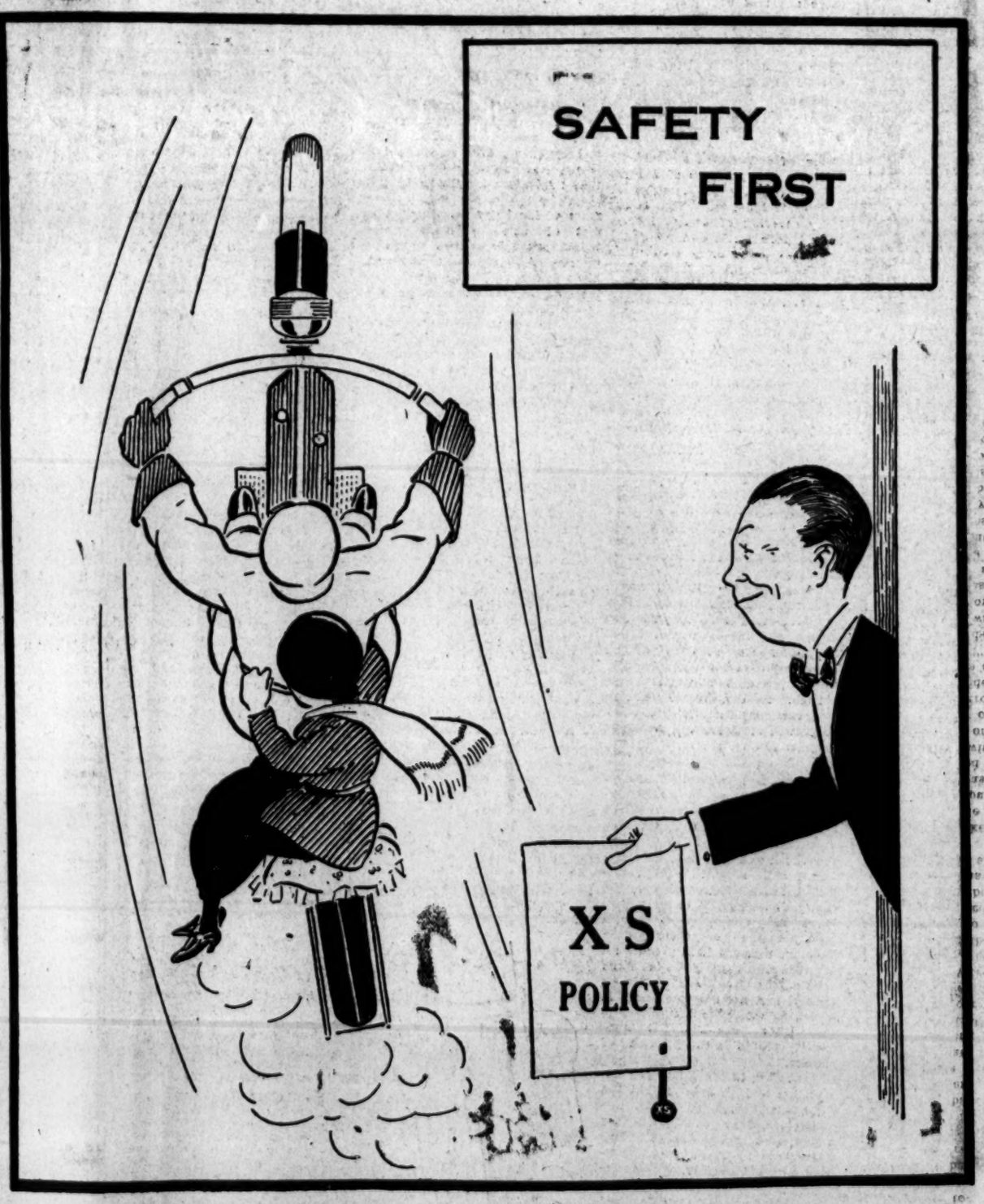


THE FELLOW WHO SWELLS IN PROSPERITY
IS THE SAME
WHO SHRINKS IN ADVERSITY

China Press Sports

MONEY MAY NOT TALK BUT IT CAN
CHEER UP
A MAN WONDERFULLY

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, JULY 29, 1923

Fourth Inning Errors Give Marines Game Over Shanghai; Score Is 6-2

By Westa

In the fourth inning of the baseball game yesterday Mr. Gorman, of the Peking Marines, raised a high fly to right field. Pepper, the Shanghai right fielder, started back with the crack of the bat and after a short run, turned and waited with outstretched hands for the ball to come down. The ball descended into Mr. Pepper's outstretched hands and then for some fool reason which Mr. Pepper probably will never be able to explain it popped out again, thus enabling the fleet footed Mr. Gorman to scurry around to third base.

The next man up, Mr. Donovan, raised a high fly, to center field. Posnecki, the Shanghai center fielder, started back with the crack of the bat and after a short run turned and waited with outstretched hands for the ball to come down. The ball descended into Mr. Posnecki's outstretched hands and then for some fool reason which Mr. Posnecki probably never will be able to explain it popped out again, thus enabling the fleet footed Mr. Gorman to scurry home and the agile Mr. Donovan to scurry around to third base.

The next man up, Mr. Benson, hit one down to Mr. Howland, the Shanghai third baseman, and Mr. Howland, after going through all the motions of throwing to first—a deception that fooled Mr. Donovan so completely that he would have been the easiest kind of a put-out if Mr. Howland had tossed the ball to Bills, who had run in to cover third for precisely that contingency—after going through all these motions Mr. Howland, for some fool reason that he probably never will be able to explain turned and threw the ball to first, his throw by that time being an hour more or less too late to catch Mr. Benson.

The next man up, Mr. Olson, rightly figuring that the Shanghai team for some fool reason which was not clear to the uninitiated had suddenly become obsessed with the idea of tossing away the ball game, and being naturally inclined to render any assistance possible in that commendable (to him) endeavor he up and busted one, thus enabling Mr. Donovan and Mr. Benson to amble up to the cash window.

The next man up, Mr. Kelly, happened to be the pitcher, and as it was a warm day, and as Mr. Kelly, being a pitcher, did not care to exert himself by running bases he allowed himself to be tossed out on an easy roller to Scott.

The next man up, Mr. Moore, raised another high fly to right field. Mr. Pepper, the Shanghai right fielder, started back with the crack of the bat and after a short run turned and waited with outstretched hands for the ball to come down. The ball descended into Mr. Pepper's outstretched hands and then for some fool reason which Mr. Pepper probably never will be able to explain it popped out again, thus enabling Mr. Olson to scurry home.

Mr. Philpotts, figuring that since history had repeated itself in the case of Mr. Pepper it would probably repeat in the case of Mr. Howland, knocked one down the third base line. Mr. Howland, however, had been thinking things over and had come to the conclusion that two bobbles in one inning would be too much even for the patient Herby Gallop, so he grabbed the liner from Mr. Philpotts' bat and tossed him out at first.

There it is, in all the horrible details—absolute zero in summer reading!

That was all, but it was enough! One hit, four errors and four runs!

Aside from that one terrible inning it was not such a bad ball game. Scotty was going strong on the hill for the Gallopers and the team, particularly the infield, was going strong behind him.

Freddy Bills, first man up, cracked out a stinging single to center, went to second and third on outs, and scored when Benson fumbled Taylor's grounder.

That gave Scotty a one run lead and from the way he was going it looked to be sufficient.

And then came that terrible fourth inning!

The box score:

Marines	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Gorman cf	4	1	0	1	0	0
Donovan 2b	4	2	1	1	3	1
Benson ss	4	2	1	0	0	1
Olson c	4	1	3	10	1	0
Kelly p	4	0	0	0	0	1
Moore rf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Philpotts 1b	4	0	0	7	0	0
Crowder lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Barry 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	34	6	6	27	6	3
Shanghai						
Bills ss	3	1	1	2	6	0
Thatch 2b	4	0	0	1	1	0
Pepper rf	2	0	0	0	0	2
Taylor rf	4	0	0	16	1	0
Smith lf	4	0	2	0	0	0
Bruce c	3	0	0	6	0	0
Posnecki cf	4	1	1	0	1	1
Scott p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Howland 3b	2	0	0	1	2	1
Bullard *	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wall **	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	2	4	27	15	4

*Batted for Taylor in 8th
**Batted for Bruce in 9th

By Innings

Marines	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	—6
Shanghai	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Summary: Earned runs, Marines 2; Three base hits, Moore; Two base hits, Smith First base on balls, Crowder, Howland; First base on errors, Marines four, Shanghai three; Struck out, by Kelly ten, by Scott five; Left on bases, Shanghai 6, Marines 2; Double plays, Scott to Bills to Taylor; Wild pitches, Kelly; Passed balls, Olson; Hit by pitcher, Moore; Umpires, Plate O'Brien, Bases, Dr. Clapp.

Baseball Notes

Bills had an exceptionally busy day in the field, and accepted numerous chances in his usual hashy style.

Scotty pitched a careful, heady game and with good support would have won.

Pepper's lapse in the fourth was beyond comprehension, about the only way you can explain it is to say that Ty Cobb also drops one occasionally.

Posnecki's muff was more or less excusable, as it was a hard hit ball over his head. He should have turned and ran with the ball instead of backing up on it.

Gorman, the Marines' skipper, is a flash on the bases. He also has a whip that would go big in any league.

Olson caught a classy game. His grab of Bills' foul in the sixth was a hummer.

Moore's three base wallop went for nothing, as he failed to touch first. Bills saw the slip and when he tossed the retrieved ball to Taylor Ump Clapp waved him out.

Taylor had 16 putouts at first, some of them on hard throws, too. "Tay" is getting to be almost as good a reacher as the skipper himself.

The leathernecks in the stand kept up a continual chatter, which included some funny lines that were greatly appreciated by the other customers.

One of them sent a note to the press coop asking what team it was that the Marines were playing. Something of a kidder, hey?

Moore made a classy grab of a high fly in the seventh. He slipped and fell, but scrambled to his feet and made the catch. The Marines have a great outfield.

Also a classy infield and some top hole pitchers and catchers.

Bullard and Wall went in as pinch hitters and both struck completely out.

Recs' Bowlers Win From Club

The Recreation Club Lawn Bowlers defeated the Shanghai Lawn Bowls club team yesterday by 125 to 103. The point makers were as follows:

Campbell (skip)	29
McCallum	21
Bell	12
Robertson	13
Munro	19
Dunlop	9
	103
Phillips (skip)	22
Shaw	16
Poignand	26
Peck	27
Veitch	15
Akerman	19
	125

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

Unzen, July 20, 1923.

Dear Mr. Editor, I am up in the clouds.

Unfortunately there are too many of them, and despite the fact that it has rained solidly for days, these clouds that surround the fir-covered hills of Unzen show no signs of dispersing. No wonder I seek consolation in verse:

RAIN! RAIN! RAIN!

It isn't the place that we mind,
With its dales and its fir-covered hills;
It isn't the roads that we find
Or the winds that just give us the chills,
It isn't the motor car trips
To Unzen that drive us insane,
It isn't the fog
That sets us a-gog,
It's the rain! rain! rain!

* * *

It isn't the bath we can't get
That rouses the most placid spleen;
It isn't the folk who are met
That make us look bilious and green,
It isn't the sulphury smell
That gets on the nerves and the brain,
It isn't the house
At which we all grouse,
It's the rain, rain, rain!

* * *

Oh the rain, the cold and the mud,
The mud, the cold and the rain,
With fog all around us
And slime all below us,
From language it's hard to refrain
With porridgy muck to the knees
With skies still a-pouring a flood,
No wonder we stare,
Growl, snarl, bite and swear
At the rain, the fog and the mud.

* * *

But still things might be worse. It is good to settle down to shut-eye at nights under a couple of blankets, and to rise next morn with the temperature demanding an extra vest. Even if the rain patter-patters down, and the fog hides the modest hill tops, we can still gaze from our windows upon the green foliage of the lower slopes of the mounts, and listen to the gurgle of the temporary rivulets, that come dancing through the trees.

* * *

It is six years since I was last at Unzen, and though all the good things remain, such as the scenes; the hikes (w.p.); the golf course; Kurihara's welcoming smiles as he greets you on the steps of his enlarged and improved Yumei, most of the drawbacks have vanished. Those two steamers that carry us across the seas in twenty-six hours are simply delightful in every way.

We no longer have a long wait on arriving at Nagasaki dealing with the Customs people. They travel with us and with lynx-like eyes look for the soothing cigarette or the fragrant leaf in which the pipe-smoker revels.

So the only folk we have to reckon with are the passport officers. They don't detain us long. We are still asked if we have mothers, and if they are married—So! and if we work for a living and why—So! but that really doesn't matter. We would miss them if they were not there. The one point that is noticeable is the very genuine desire on the part of the N.Y.K. to make us comfy—this testimonial should get me a free trip one of these days—and for this we are all grateful.

* * *

Getting up to Unzen is not the tedious journey it was. Motor cars gather us and then race us up the steepest hills; whirl us round hair pin bends; hover with us over precipices that simply raise the hair; dash with us through ruts and crevices, but get us to our destination, where we steady our shattered nerves with powerful potions. The car driving here furnishes more thrills than are ever dreamed of at Brooklands.

When I decide to come home I'm going to walk to Obama! Yes Sir!

* * *

There were very few people up here at the beginning of the month but each boat brought fresh visitors—chiefly from Shanghai—so that at present the place is fairly full and all we need is a glimpse of the sun to make all merry. I note among those present are well known shipping men; at least one prominent member of the Force—I wonder if he is looking out for gun-runners!—any amount of teachers—schoolmarms chiefly—wives without husbands; husbands without wives; bachelors without sweethearts; spinsters without hopes and kiddies galore.

* * *

Time passes! Some of us brave the elements, some read, others sleep, others sit with an expectant look upon their faces waiting for the gong that calls to meals. I note a little group of sportsmen who sit around a square table with a conically shaped leather box which contains five ivory cubes with spots upon the sides. I note that these good men and true shake and we hear such expressions as "pair of sixes," "three threes," "five fives" and so on. Then a voice cries "leg all" and after another strained moment one says "You're stuck." The "stuck" one claps his hands—not for joy. It seems that the clapping of the hands in Japan has the same effect as the loud cry of "Boy" has in China. Then joy follows. Quite a good game when the weather is as it is.

* * *

Later: What a change! The sun has asserted itself. It has driven the clouds from their resting place and now we can see the peaks that soon we shall clime. For the nonce we polish our clubs and hie to the golf course. What a perfect setting for the game!

* * *

Still later: Seated on a spacious verandah, we are looking with mixed feelings and a certain amount of admiration, Mr. Editor, at the size of the rain drops that are beating down upon the flags in front. We are not kicking at the weather, since we have had a nice spell of fine days, and this temporary lapse gives us time to ease up our stiff joints.

* * *

The scene of activities has been the golf course. Much has been said and written about its beauty. I doubt if you could get a more picturesque setting for the popular game anywhere. There it lies some 2,400 feet above the sea level, and rising all around it are rugged mountains that get yet another 2,000 feet nearer Heaven.

* * *

The fairway is kept in excellent condition, and as long as we hit straight and scorn to pull or slice we remain happy. But woe to the player, with a drive like Westa, who indulges in a wild hit—lost ball everytime! By the way, let me give golfers, who contemplate visiting this charming spot, a tip—bring any amount of balls. Even if you are a scratch man and can smile at the pullers and slicers you can still lose balls. The crows are very attentive. Only yesterday morning Mr. Ortwin, who gets round the course in the early forties, had the doubtful pleasure of seeing mister crow swoop and gather his new "Silver King" in his beak

(Continued on Page 2)

County Championship Positions

County	Played	Won	Lost	1st Inns Won	1st Inns Lost	Poss. Points	Points Obtained	Percentage
Yorkshire	21	17	1	3	0	105	91	86.66
Notts	18	12	3	3	0	90	66	73.33
Lancashire	19	11	0	4	4	95	63	66.31
Surrey	18	10	2	3	3	90	56	62.22
Hampshire	16	9	3	2	2	80	49	61.25
Kent	20	12	6	0	2	100	60	60.00
Sussex	19	10	6	1	2	95	52	54.73
Middlesex	14	4	5	4	1	70	28	40.00
Somerset	17	6	8	0	3	85	30	35.29
Derbyshire	16	4	5	4	3	80	28	25.00
Leicestershire	20	6	11	2	1	100	34	34.00
Warwickshire	17	5	9	0	3	95	25	26.31
Leicestershire	15	3	9	2	1	75	19	25.33
Northamptonshire	16	2	12	1	1	80	12	15.00
Worcestershire	18	2	12	1	3	90	12	13.33
Essex	17	1	10	2	4	85	9	10.58
Glamorgan	17	1	13	2	1	85	9	10.58

POSSIBLES WIN GOOD POLO GAME FROM PROBABLES

Dry Weather And Fast Field Make For Good Play

The dry weather of the past week gave a splendid opportunity for the Shanghai polo players to get in some good play and practice, all of which comes in handy, due to the long enforced layoff earlier in the season because of wet weather.

The Bydand Selling cup competition has not yet been arranged, due to the absence of many players on holiday leave, but will be arranged later. Similarly the selection of an interport team to represent Shanghai in the annual match with Hongkong has not yet been selected, as this match is not to be played until September.

Yesterday there was an excellent match between the Interport "Possibles" and "Probables," resulting in a win for the Possibles by 6 goals to nil. The teams lined up as follows: Possibles, Greig, No. 1; Newbigging, No. 2; Hickling, No. 3, and McMichael, back. Probables, Liddell, No. 1; Springfield, No. 2; Rowe, No. 3 and Robinson, back.

Goals were scored as follows: First chuckker, Newbigging; Second chuckker, Hickling 1, Newbigging 1; Third chuckker, Hickling 1; Fourth chuckker, Greig 2.

The winning team consisted of the oldest and best men at present playing, and as they were better mounted than their rivals their victory was not so surprising.

During the week General Fowler, commander of the troops at Hongkong was in the city and enjoyed a game. Mr. G. H. Stitt, of the Hongkong and Shanghai bank was also out for a game during the week, and did very well. These gentlemen set a fine example for the younger players, some of whom have shown a tendency to let up slightly with the coming of warm weather.

CHINESE A. A. C. BASEBALL TEAM BEATS SCHOOLERS

Much Loose Play In Contest; Final Score 11 To 4

The baseball team of the Chinese Amateur Athletic Club defeated the Summer School nine on the Shanghai College ground yesterday afternoon by a score of 11 to 4.

The game was featured with some very loose plays and plenty of errors on both sides. These factors together with the one-sidedness of the game made it rather uninteresting, and the uphill fight of the school team disheartened some of its supporters who walked away before the end of the game.

Albert Chan who hurled for the winning team deserved a lot of credit for its victory. He pitched good ball throughout the game and held the opponents to a few hits and runs. With "Uncle" Chang behind the bat as his support, he can be depended upon to win more games. P. T. Lee was good at first, but Yu the shortstop made three errors in a row. George Hoh at right field played his first official baseball game and he played it well.

T. C. Zung of St. John's pitched for the losers. Although he fanned about half a dozen, his control was poor. His balls were sometimes so wild that T. T. Zee, the catcher, who played a nice game could not help passing them. Zee caught two at second and his throws to that base had a lot of wind. The short of the school team played well at his position without committing an error.

A second game will be arranged for next Saturday by the same teams, and it will be probably staged at the Y.M.C.A. ground on North Szechuen Road.

ENGLISH CRICKET

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 27.—At Leyton, Middlesex beat Essex on the 1st innings. Mann made 122 and Hendren 200 not out in Middlesex's 1st innings, Douglas made 96 and Franklin 106 in Essex's first innings.

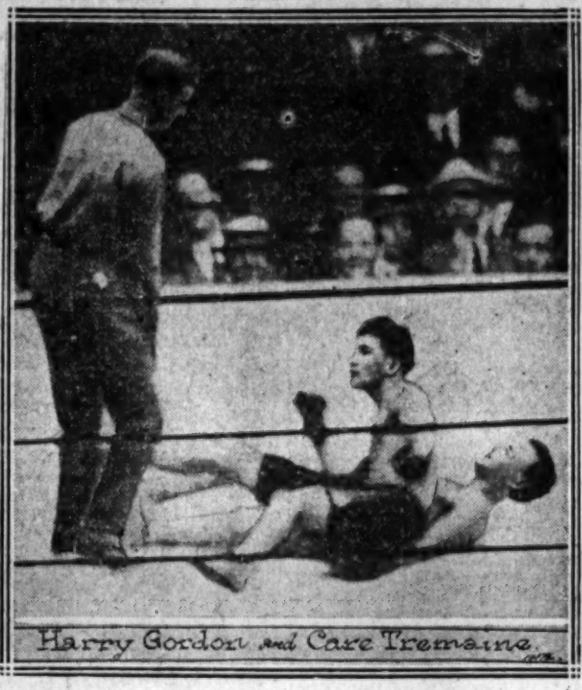
At Bournemouth, Hampshire beat Surrey on the 1st innings. Jardine made 127 in Surrey's first innings.

At Chesterfield, Derbyshire beat Glamorgan by 5 wickets.

At Eastbourne, Kent beat Sussex by 58 runs.

At Bristol, Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 18 runs. Gloucester made 95 in the 1st innings, Rhodes taking 7 wickets for 15 runs. Norman Kilner made 102 not out for Yorkshire and Hammond made 96 in Gloster's second innings.

Strange Double Knockdown In Ring



Harry Gordon and Care Tremaine

HERE is one of the strangest fight pictures ever taken. In the preliminary fight before Pancho Villa, the Filipino, won the world's bantamweight championship from Jimmy Wilde, Harry Gordon fought Carl Tremaine. The bantams were mixing it up fiercely when they landed simultaneous rights to the jaw, each knocking the other down. Both men took the count before continuing the fight, which went to Gordon on the referee's decision.

Tilden Picks Likely Candidates For Davis Cup Team

BY WILLIAM TILDEN

Never in the history of tennis has the competition been so keen in the Davis cup matches. Seventeen nations challenged, with so many outstanding stars that the review of the teams looks like a tennis hall of fame. Fortunately, America is stronger this year than ever before. Let me offer my list of logical candidates for the 1923 Davis cup defenders:

William M. Johnston and William T. Tilden II., defenders for two years.

Vincent Richards.

R. N. Williams II.

R. N. Murray.

From these five men will probably come the team. There are many others who will be considered. Wallace F. Johnston, Howard and Bob Kinsey, Francis T. Hunter and Watson Washburn are all to be reckoned with, but they hardly quite measure up to the first five.

Little Bill Johnston is a certainty. His play abroad this year will add something even to his already vast fund of experience. I have rather surprised both my friends and myself by reaching my old form, notwithstanding the loss of part of my middle finger on my right hand.

Vincent Richards has had a great early season. Only Johnson and I have defeated him, even in exhibitions, and he looks to me to be playing better tennis than at any time in his career. Last year I felt Vincent Richards was at a standstill. He did not seem to show any real advancement. But this spring, after gaining several pounds and doing some serious practice work on his service and forehand, Richards seems again on the road to great achievements.

R. N. Williams II., after a most disastrous early season trip south, where he lost to Dr. P. B. Hays, discarded his steel racquet for a wooden one, and in his spring matches around Philadelphia showed all of his old-time brilliancy with a most unusual amount of control. I see signs of a real comeback in Williams this year if he ever went "off," which I doubt.

The startling comeback of the year will be R. L. Murray, the former national champion. I have played Murray about six or seven times this season and have been greatly impressed by his game. Some years ago Murray seemed through, but today he is in magnificent physical condition while his tennis is sounder and better than in his championship days. The old service, overhead and volleying are as tremendous and awe-inspiring as ever, while Murray has gained greatly on the ground. His diving is faster and more accurate, while his judgment is far better. Age has given Murray stability in his game. He plans to play seriously throughout August, and if he does he will make all the leaders sit up and work to hold their positions on the team.

It is no easy task to hold the cup this year. Shimizu and Fukuda of Japan; Hawkes and Anderson of Australia; Cochet, Borotra and La Coste of France; Lycett and Kingscote of England, or Manuel Alonso and De Gowat of Spain will make any team which we can place in the field hustle. Our serious difficulty is in doubles.

Last year Richards and I found Gerald Patterson and Pat O'Hara Wood on a day when they were simply invincible. That match proved that America needs doubles tennis. I still believe that Richards and I are as good as any doubles team in America, but we are not good enough. It does not pay to take chances on the doubles when the Davis cup itself may rest on the result of the match.

I believe that America will successfully defend the cup this year, but I do not believe it is going to be the easy proposition that many people seem to think. I have played too many of our possible challengers not to realise what great players we must face.

Promoter Will Take Girls' Baseball Team On Far East Tour

Los Angeles, July 24.—A team of feminine baseball players is about to be organised by "Bill" Rice, Pacific coast promoter, for the purpose of invading the Orient, according to announcement here. The team will sail August 15 for a Far Eastern tour of several months' duration. Beauty and brains on the diamond will be the deciding factors in making the final choices.

W. H. (Bill) Rice was in Japan early this year when he brought the Water Circus here, which was well received both in Japan as well as in Manila and Honolulu. Despite the fact that there were severe drops in the temperature during spring of this year, every engagement was loyally lived up to. When in Japan, Mr. Rice was told that such a thing as a troupe of girls to play baseball with Japan's young ladies would be a great attracting card. Mr. Rice is a well known American amusement promoter.

Very Sorry!

Sports Editor: Anent your report on the Howe-Fowler bout at the Stadium last night, in which you said the former was beaten I would greatly appreciate a little space in your paper to correct this error. Fowler was so badly beaten that his seconds had to throw in the sponge.

Yours faithfully,

"FAN"

O'HARA'S TEAM WINS CRICKET MATCH EASILY

Allison's Eleven Is Defeated By 138 Runs

O'HARA HITS 87

Mansel Smith Takes 7 Wickets For 79 Runs

The game at the Cricket Club was between two Club sides captained by Dr. W. E. O'Hara and H. W. Allison. On paper the sides looked evenly matched enough, except perhaps for the better bowling of O'Hara's team.

However, the latter decisively beat H. W. Allison's XI by 138 runs and 2 wickets in hand.

O'Hara made his highest score on the Club ground, 87, besides heading the bowling average with 6 wickets for 36. Mansel Smith repeated his feat of last week and took 7 wickets for 79. Newmarsh, a new bowler, was fast and looked dangerous but only took 1 wicket for 56.

Allison won the toss and put Dr. O'Hara's team into the field. The start was disastrous, Claxton being bowled by O'Hara for a single and Mansel Smith was well caught by Peck on the slips off the same bowler after he had scored 5.

Muriel who was in first wicket down and Jones were the only two batsmen who made anything of a score. Crompton was run out in his first over and Allison was bowled by O'Hara with his next ball.

Muriel's 23 was a fine bit of work, his hits past cover being very well timed. Jones hit hard and high and his 36 was the highest score of his side.

Though O'Hara captured six wickets, Peck was in good form and bowled excellently and only had 38 runs knocked off him in 11 overs. It is noticeable that there were no byes, and the fielding of this side good.

With only 91 runs to make to win, it looked an easy task for O'Hara's XI. Wainwright and Bell opened the innings; Bell was bowled in his first over and Wainwright soon followed. Clifford who was next in made a stand against Allison and Mansel Smith; Richard who was with him was caught in the long field after scoring 6, Knight was then bowled by Mansel Smith for 4.

Monk joined Clifford and made a stand of 30 runs before Clifford was bowled by Muller for 41. Then O'Hara arrived on the scene and the two of them easily past their opponents' score. O'Hara played a great innings of 87 in just over an hour and it was not until he put up the 200 on the board that he was well caught by Hammond in the deep.

Daniels who was in 8th wicket knocked the bowling, which was very weak, all over the field and hit up 35 runs, stumps being drawn when he was out and the innings closed for 248 runs.

H.W. ALLISON'S XI

A. A. Claxton, b. O'Hara	1
W. Mansel Smith, c. Peck, b. O'Hara	5
H. E. Muriel, b. O'Hara	23
J. L. Crompton, run out	0
H. W. Allison, b. O'Hara	0
E. Jones, c. and b. Clifford	36
E. G. Norman, b. O'Hara	2
J. S. Widdup, b. Peck	5
J. J. Muller, c. Knight, b. O'Hara	6
T. E. Hammond, c. Clifford	0
A. N. Newmarsh, not out	12
Extras	0
Total	90

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
O'Hara	11.2	3	36	6
Peck	11	0	36	1
Clifford	2	0	9	2
Langley	2	0	9	0

DR. W. E. O'HARA'S XI

F. L. Wainwright, b. Mansel Smith	10
C. Bell, b. Mansel Smith	0
W. G. C. Clifford, b. Muller	41
C. F. H. Richard, c. Hammond, b. Mansel Smith	6
C. Knight, b. Mansel Smith	4
W. J. Monk, c. Claxton, b. Newmarsh	28
W. E. O'Hara, c. Hammond, b. Mansel Smith	87
A. J. Daniels, b. Mansel Smith	35
P. Carr, l.b.w. and b. Mansel Smith	1
H. C. B. Peck, not out	15
W. J. Langley, did not bat	0
Extras	18
Total	248

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Allison	7	2	15	0
Mansel Smith	17	2	79	7
Newmarsh	8	0	56	1

Muller	5	0	44	1
Widdup	4	0	30	0
Hammond	2	0	13	0

Recs Defeat Machine Gunners

A match took place yesterday afternoon on the Recs' ground between the Machine Gunners and the Recreation Club, resulting in a very exciting finish and a win for the Recs by a wicket and 3 runs.

The Machine Gun Co. who batted first compiled a total of 129 runs, 72 of which came from the bat of Hayward who went in first—but for this invaluable score the side would have had a collapse, though Hansell had bad luck in being caught by H. B. Ollerdessen in attempting a fine drive for 4 past square leg.

Divecha who went on towards the end captured 4 wickets for 9 runs in 17 balls. Wilson bowled well but did not meet with much success.

The Recs had no easy task to beat their opponents. Divecha was top scorer with 34, T. W. R. Wilson though unauthodox helped his side considerable with 22 for the 9th wicket, and Madar and C. E. Ollerdessen carried the game through with 19 and 7 not out respectfully.

Though the issue was close, the Gunners were lucky in getting Ollerdessen out for 10 l.b.w.

MACHINE GUN CO.

A. W. Hayward, b. Madar	72
W. N. Hansell, ct. H. B. Ollerdessen, b. Wilson	0
E. K. Duckitt, l.b.w. and b. Wilson	0
D. W. Leach, ct. F. Ollerdessen, b. C. E. Ollerdessen	4
A. E. Green, run out	5
L. Goldman, b. Main	4
E. C. Baker, ct. Clarke, b. Divecha	14
F. W. S. Evans, l.b.w. and b. Divecha	0
H. Rogerson, not out	8
T. L. Rawsthorne, b. Divecha	0
E. G. Barnes, b. Divecha	0
Extras	22
Total	129

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
C. E. Ollerdessen	11	2	39	1
Wilson	12	3	37	2
Madar	4	0	15	1
Main	4	2	7	1
Divecha	25	0	9	4

RECREATION CLUB

H. B. Ollerdessen, l.b.w. and b. Rawsthorne	10
M. J. Divecha, c. and b. Rogerson	34
A. J. Willis, c. Rawsthorne, b. Hansell	9
C. H. Bhoora, b. Hansell	9
A. J. Clark, c. Leach, b. Rawsthorne	8
F. C. H. Ollerdessen, st. Barnes, b. Hansell	0
P. Madar, not out	19
T. G. Main, b. Rawsthorne	2
W. T. Manley, c. Duckitt, b. Leach	1
T. W. R. Wilson, c. Hayward, b. Leach	22
C. E. Ollerdessen, not out	7
Extras	11
Total	132

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Rawsthorne	19	2	50	3
Leach	13	4	34	2
Hansell	12	4	33	3
Rogerson	6	4	4	1

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

and fly-away with it to his waiting mate.

And this isn't an uncommon occurence by any means.

• • •

The weak spots about the course are the greens. A mashie makes the most successful putt. But the Nagasaki Golf Club is doing its best to improve things. New greens are under way and many hundred yen, I'm told, have been spent in buying special grass seed from Australia. The stuff is growing pretty well and it is interesting to note how very much darker it is than the native product. With plenty of attention these greens should be ready by next summer.

• • •

I have been trotting round the links with a superannuated mashie and a perfectly good Dunlop. Some rude folk have made remarks about my equipment and have even offered me walking stick to supplement. But I get lots of fun out of my regular century for nine.

Pass the lyre.

• • •

A GOLF TRAGEDY

Upon the links the other day
I made a perfect shot.
I watched the ball upon its way—
My ma-in-law did not.
She did not hear my shout of "Fore"
And now, alas! She is no more.

• • •

How hard is fate! Aye there's the rub;
To both it brought ill-luck.
If I had used a lighter club,
If she had time to duck,
Today she might have been alive
And. . . I'd have done the hole in five!

• • •

We have quite a number of good golfers up here who find the links very much to their liking. One foursome—Messrs. H. B. Lane, the Rotary man; Haile, the shipper; Clark, the dealer in oil and Fairman, the "President Ford" backer—would rather play golf than eat.

Lane ran out an early champion with a 43.

• • •

Captain Buchanon whips the "Colonel" all over the place and has holed out at the fourth in two on more than one occasion. The only other visitor to do this so far is W. Harston, who hails from Hankow. He is a great, long fellow with a smile and a huge fist. He drives his ball out of sight. His first round was full of long, long drives and lost, lost balls. Six in a round isn't bad.

Of course, we all talk golf. If Westa were here it would be like Heaven to him.

• • •

Conversation overheard:

Wife: You'll drive me mad with your golf stories.

Hubby: That wouldn't be a drive, my dear, it would be a short putt.

• • •

Haile, the shipper, has met with thrilling adventures in his rounds. He has seen snakes—in the morning too—and has killed a couple with his trusty iron.

Great game golf! Especially at Unzen! ! !

• • •

THE FIRS

You tall, slim trees
That beautify the mountain slopes,
That spread your fingers and invite
The gentle breeze—
We love you;
For when your cone
Full-grown
Pops off
We use it for practise strokes
At Golf!

This Youthful Athlete Was Starving Once

Johnny Salvatore

WHEN less than 12 hours old, after having been abandoned by his mother, little Johnny Salvatore, now ten months old, was found starving on the doorstep of Mr. and Mrs. John Salvatore, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who adopted him. Although he cannot talk he is able to go through physical exercises that have caused amazement. Salvatore is an athletic instructor and gave the infant a thorough course of physical exercises. He is shown here showing how easy it is for him to chin the bar. He weighs 27 pounds 2 ounces, has eight teeth and has walked since he was eight months old.

SAYS "BUGS" Baer:

LAUGHING LOSERS ALWAYS WINNERS

If They Win They Collect; If They Lose, They Laugh It Off

The weboys took plenty of run-out powders on the Kentucky Derby.

• • •

When Zev backed over the cash line at twenty to one, all the pay-off clocks developed busted main springs.

• • •

One New York firm of laughing losers went under the sink for a million. Will they pay?

• • •

No, they're laughing losers.

They're laughing because they don't intend to pay.

• • •

Beware of chuckling losers. The Kentucky Derby turned out to be a New York paper hat.

You can't squeeze heat out of cracked ice.

• • •

The boys tried to run a lone shrimp into a shore dinner. But Zev stepped in at twenty to one and scrambled their eggs.

• • •

The laughing losers said they would need the U. S. Treasury to pay off. Just like Europe.

• • •

The winners on Zev lost on the winner. He finished first, but he might as well have been donated to the Bronx Zoo. He was a stuffed moose with a live jockey.

• • •

Betting with a laughing loser is like milk on the dumbwaiter. It never gets above the family on the first floor.

• • •

And that's the history of Mah Jong, that famous Chinese game which is played with long finger nails and a queue.

• • •

Ha, ha, ha! We just lost one million dollars on Zev. Even the Victaphones have hysterics and the pari-mutuel machines are laughing in their statistics.

• • •

In order to bet on a hoss race you need a hoss and some money. You put your money on the hoss's nose and it is flicked off by another hoss' tail.

• • •

You lose. If your hoss wins, you lose. Because the laughing losers were just inoculated with another case of roaring tonsilitis.

• • •

These sentiments are endorsed by the bully of Singer's Midgets. Accept no substitutes.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies have a box of these Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a speedy cure may be administered. Those who have once used them, hasten their employment in all Countries and Regions of the World. MARTIN, Chemist, 30 Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, PARIS. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. For Sale by HAMPTON & Co.

THE BEAUTY EXPERTS

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS—HOME RECIPES

THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the lookout for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stallax as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect which leaves. As stallax has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in ¼-lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stallax granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

TO HAVE SMOOTH, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM BLEMISH

Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to over come the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at the chemist's and use a little before retiring, as you would use cold cream. The wax through some peculiar action, flecks off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion, so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

PERMANENTLY REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

How to permanently, not merely temporarily, remove a downy growth of disfiguring superfluous hair, is what many women wish to know. It is a pity that it is not more generally known that pure powdered pheminol, obtainable from the chemist's may be used for this purpose. It is applied directly to the objectionable hair. The recommended treatment not only instantly removes the hair, leaving no trace, but is designed also to kill the roots completely.

A Steel Tennis Racquet

Here is the world's finest tennis racquet. It has a *steel* frame and *steel* strings, is unaffected by damp or wet weather, lasts longer and is the cheapest racquet you can buy.

DAYTON Steel Racquet

The tubular steel frame cannot warp, crack or break. It will never require a press.

The strings of smooth twisted steel wire cannot be cut or broken in hard play and will never break due to dampness. The racquet can even be played in the rain.

The Dayton Steel Racquet is made in the standard weights, has the standard wooden grip and is perfectly balanced. It grips and *feels* just like the finest wooden racquet.

It is easier to control because its steel frame offers much less resistance to the air than does a wooden frame.

It will last longer and cost less in the end than any other racquet made.

Sole Distributor in China
The China Union Co., Ltd.
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Price: M. $25.00

Examine the New Improved Gillette Safety Razor

See for yourself why it gives such cool, clean, quick shaves

STOP in at the nearest store or bazaar. Ask them to place the New Improved Gillette in your hand. Look it over; note especially the Fulcrum Shoulder, the Overhanging Cap, the Channeled Guard.

In these points is the reason for the new delightful ease in Gillette shaving.

As you pass the Gillette over your face, the skin lies flat against the tangent of the cap and guard. The beard springs upright against the shaving edge. The blade cuts SQUARE across the hair at the very surface of the skin—each hair clipped clean through.

Today, buy the New Improved Gillette with its 12 double-edged Gillette blades (24 keen shaving edges). Treat yourself to the New Comfort in Shaving.

MADE IN U.S.A. Gillette KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Gillette Brownie Safety Razor

For the man who wants Gillette quality and workmanship in a lower priced razor than the New Improved Gillette, there is the Gillette BROWNIE, illustrated above. A sturdy, serviceable razor in a compact little case. Sold with 3 double-edged Gillette blades (6 shaving edges), at a price within reach of all.

The leading features are:

1. *Fulcrum Shoulder*
2. *Overhanging Cap*
3. *Adjustable Short Fleasure*
4. *Channeled Guard*
5. *Micrometric Precision*

The New Improved Gillette Safety Razor uses the well known Standard Gillette Blades and greatly increases their effectiveness.

Ask your dealer to show you these razors

Gillette Safety Razor Co.
Boston, U.S.A.

Representatives: Muller & Phipps (China), Limited, 5th Floor New N.K.K. Bldg., 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

Shanghai Stores Co.
21 Nanking Road Phone C. 867

Annual Summer Sale

Commencing MONDAY, JULY 30th

The exceptionally wet season we have experienced this year has compelled us to mark down our stocks, to the lowest possible prices, in order to effect a clearance.

We enumerate a few of these bargains below. If you cannot come to the Store, write or phone, when your order will receive every attention.

B. V. D. Union Suits. $3.25 each	Felt Tennis Hats. $1.50 each
Gauze Athletic Vests. $1.25 each	Pith Sun Helmets. $5.50 each
Wolsey Half Hose. White. $2.00 pair	White Hickock Belts. $2.00 each
A Wool Gabardine Trousers. $16.00 pair	Indian Gauze Drawers. Knee Length. $1.25 each
Zephyr & Cambric Shirts $4.50 each	White Tennis Sweaters. $13.50
Battersby's Straw Hats. $2.95 each	White Viyella Trousers. $10.50 pair
White Silk Socks $1.50 pair	Bath Gowns. New Shades $18.50 each
B.V.D. Vest or Drawers. $1.50 each	Silk Stripe Zephyr Pyjamas. $7.50 pair
Cellular Tennis Shirts. $5.50 each	Washing Ties. 3 for $2.00
Interwoven Half Hose. $1.95 each	Black Alpaca Coats $6.50 each
White Canvas Tennis Shoes. $3.50 pair	

ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE SHANGHAI STORES COMPANY
Men's Wear Specialists.

Refracting and Manufacturing Optician

Dr. John Goddard

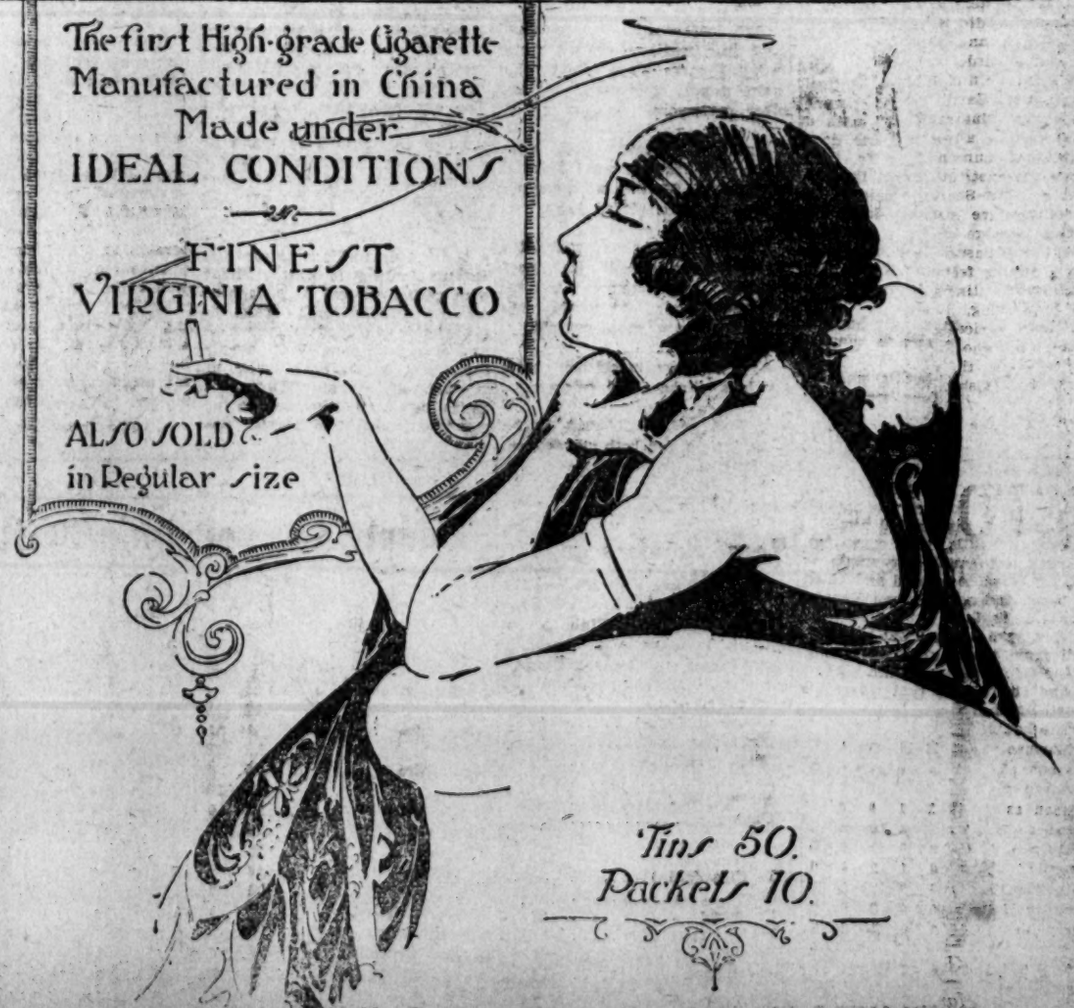
York Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

CHIENMEN GRANDE

The first High-grade Cigarette Manufactured in China Made under IDEAL CONDITIONS of FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO

ALSO SOLD in Regular size



Tins 50. Packets 10.

Little Jimmy

1.
JIMMY, I'VE A VERY SEVERE BILIOUS HEADACHE. I WANT YOU TO GO DOWN TOWN TO MR BROWNS DRUG STORE AND GET ME SOME HEADACHE POWDERS AND DO HURRY!
2.
3.
"DIDDUT HITCHEE?"
4.
'HEY! WHATCHU GRABBIN' ME FOR?"
5.
"I DIDN'T DO UT!"
6.
"THA'S TH' ONE WHAT DIDDUT!"
"DIDDUT HITCHEE?"
? ?
7.
8.
"HEY! LEGGO!"
9.
"BAW! QUIT 'UT!"
10.
"I'M THE SAME ONE YUH LICKED BEFORE!"
? ?
11.
12.
"LEA' GO O' ME!"
13.
"WOO-E! I DIDNT DO NUTHIN'!"
14.
'WHATCHU DOIN' TO MY BROTHER?"
"HE DIDDUT!"
? ?
15.
AND NOW LET US HARK BACK TO FATHER AND HIS BILIOUS HEAD--ACHE
16.
17.
"SOMEBODY THAT LOOKS LIKE THIS FELLERS HIT ME, WITH A ROCK AN' IM LICKIN 'EM ALL AS FAST AS I CAN FIND 'EM AN' IF I KEEP IT UP I'LL GET THE RIGHT ONE"
"WE GUESS HE THOUGHT WE WAS TWINS BUT WE'RE TRIPLETS"
"BAW"
18.
"HAW HAW HAW"
SINNOTT
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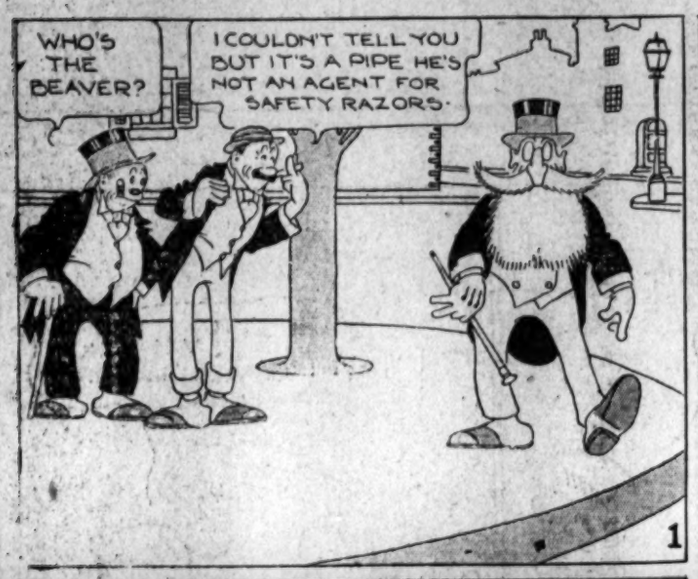
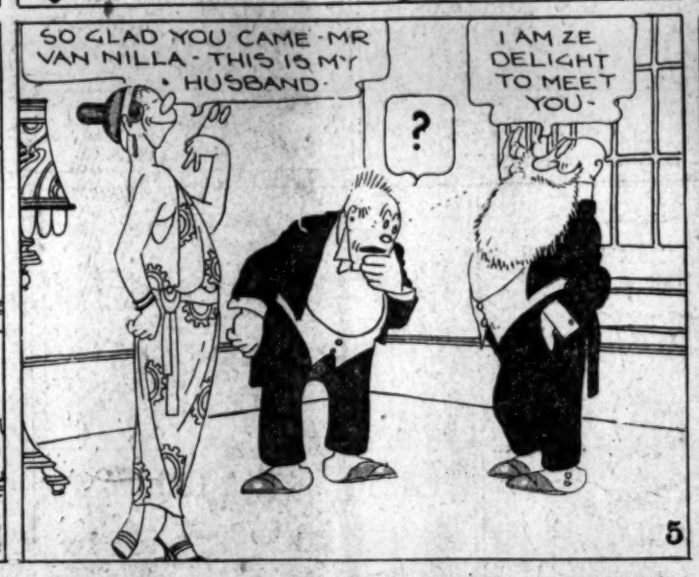
See BARNEY GOOGLE and SPARK PLUG, Every Day In THE CHINA PRESS

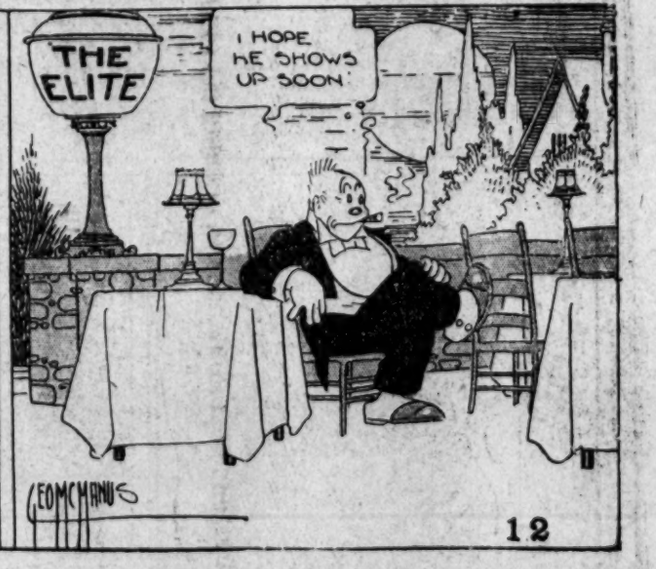
Bringing Up Father



YOU WANNA BE SURE TO GO TO THE AXE HANDLE MAKER'S BALL YOU'LL SEE ALL THE GANG THERE.
I'D LIKE TO BE THERE BUT IT WOULD BE EASIER TO GIT OUT OF JAIL THAN GIT OUT TONIGHT, BUT I'LL TRY!
3

I GUESS THERE'S NO CHANCE OF ME GITTIN' OUT TONIGHT - IS THERE - MAGGIE?
YOU DON'T HAVE TO GUESS - YOU KNOW IT - MR. VAN NILLA THE TENOR IS CALLING ON US TONIGHT!
4



WHO'S THAT GUY IN THAT AUTO?
ZAT EES MY BROTHER WHAT YOU CALL ZE TWIN BUT HE NO GOOD - HE EES TOO MUCH ZE SPORT - HE SPEND ALL HEES TIME AT ZE FOX-TROT IN ZE ELITE CAFE!
11

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